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Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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BURMA REGAINS FREEDOM!

DECLARES WAR ON U.S., BRITAIN; SIGNS ALLIANCE

FOREIGN CONCESSION GIVEN BACK TO CHINA

Ceremony for Restoration of International Settlement Held Sunday Morning

DEEP THANKS EXPRESSED

Mayor Chen Kung-po Promises To Improve Municipal Administration

Domei

SHANGHAI, August 1.—Marking another event of historic importance for New China, a ceremony for the formal restoration of the International Settlement in Shanghai to the National Government took place in the conference room of the Municipal Council Office here at 9:30 a.m. today.

With the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China, all the foreign settlements within China have been virtually abolished, thus giving the last finishing touch to the territorial integrity of the New China.

The historic ceremony was attended by Japanese and Chinese leaders including Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to China stationed in Shanghai, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government, and Mr. Chen Kung-po, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality.

Chen Delivers Address

Following an opening address by Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, Chairman of the Municipal Council, the inventory of administrative rights and other interests as well as other supplementary documents were handed over to Mayor Chen by Mr. Okazaki.

In an address of appreciation, Mayor Chen expressed the deep gratitude of China to Japan for the latter's positive cooperation and assistance in realizng the surrender of the international settlement and pledged China's firm resolve to take every possible measure to further improve and bolster the municipal administration.

Mayor Chen Kung-po's speech follows:

"Chairman Okazaki; Gentlemen:

"On the day of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, ahead of all other Powers, issued a declaration abolishing its extraterritorial right, relinquishing its Concessions and returning its administrative rights over the International Settlement, to China. Subsequently Japan has cooperated with the National Government in every way and rendered assistance toward China's diplomatic negotiations with all countries interested in the Concessions and Settlement. As a result other friendly Powers have followed Japan and have issued declarations one after another in the same manner. Thus the first great objective of Japan has been achieved today—the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China—and I should like to express my deep gratitude to Japan, and at the same time to express my respects to the other Powers concerned.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Excellency the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and all members of the Council as well as the officials of the Council, especially the Japanese officials, have given unstintedly of their efforts towards the maintenance of the prosperity of Shanghai and the perpetuation of its peace and order, and thereby have returned the International Settlement in perfect order. I cannot but be impressed by their sincere spirit and zeal.

"From today I too am determined to do my best for the maintenance of efficiency of all the organizations with the same spirit as has been manifested by the Japanese. The past regulations concerning the Shanghai International Settlement will not all conform with China's structure. After careful study I should like to perfect the organization of Greater Shanghai, and take Chinese laws and regulations

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Heads New Nation

Prime Minister Ba Maw

NANKING CHIEF HAILS END OF CONCESSIONS

Sees New Dawn for His People —Urges Countrymen to Unite More Solidly

Domei

SHANGHAI, July 31.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, in radio speech on the eve of the return of the International Settlement, visualized a new dawn for the people of Shanghai and urged upon his countrymen to unite for the cause for which Japan is fighting in the present War.

His speech follows:

"Shanghai will pass under the complete control of China on August 1. Since the settlement was set up, there has been a partition of Chinese territory, and China has not been in possession of complete sovereign rights.

"On January 9 of this year the National Government concluded with friendly Japan an agreement for the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritorial rights in China.

Anomaly Abolished

"Subsequently the exclusive Japanese concessions at Tientsin and Hankow were returned to China. Out of friendship, France returned its exclusive concessions in the same cities, and on July 30 it turned over its concession at Shanghai to us. The Shanghai International Settlement will be returned to China on August 1. Then the condition that there is a state within a state which has been in evidence since the concessions were set up will be at an end, and Shanghai, a center of communication, will be brought under the sovereignty of our country.

"With regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, it will be realized at last on August 1 as a result of an agreement reached with friendly Japan.

State Within a State

"As is a matter of common knowledge, a concession is nothing more than a state within a state. As for extraterritoriality, it is termed by international law as an extension of territory. People of various foreign nationalities came to China but they were not subjected to Chinese laws. With them the sovereign rights of their countries came. In this way the existence of concessions and extraterritorial rights in China stood in the way of the full exercise of China's territorial and sovereign rights. The state within a state affected all political activities of China and the people of China were unable to put themselves in legitimate economic competition with foreigners. The foreigners in China, protected by the extraterritorial rights enjoyed, openly constituted themselves a privileged class. It would have been impossible for the people of China to have competed with them. The state within a state is chief among the causes of the depressed state of the industry in China during the past more than 10 years.

Now Thing of the Past

"The extraterritoriality and foreign concessions now are things of the past, and China has been made its own master in its country. The economic circles of China now have an opportunity to regenerate themselves.

"What was it that made friendly Japan helpful to our country? It is not enough for us to to feel grateful to Japan. We must try to have a

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STAND SET FORTH IN PROCLAMATION

Long-Cherished Aspiration of Burmese Realized by Declaration of Independence

WILL BE ETERNALLY FREE

New Born Nation to Direct Total Efforts to Build Up New Order of Justice

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—The text of the Declaration of Independence of Burma which was proclaimed today follows:—

"After remaining a colony of Britain for more than fifty years, Burma has today regained the position which rightly belongs to her among all free and sovereign nations of the world.

"Throughout its long unbroken history Burma has always held its position with pride, during which period the honor of Burma has always shone brightly like the sun. The Burmese Empire once extended its power beyond the old borders in the north, south and east; has also produced a large number of great prominent men; her military prowess was recognized by the world as great and in its heydays Burma contributed to progress of mankind and civilization. The pagodas and other architectures of Burma are still being recognized as the peak of human civilization.

"Throughout the long history of Burma until its invasion by Britain, Burma in its constant wars had always conquered its enemies and maintained its independence.

"However, as an outcome of the Anglo-Burmese war fought on two occasions about fifty years ago, Burma for the first time in its history had lost its independence. Taking advantage of the fact that Asia was then split and was not fully prepared for war, and by dint of its superior weapons of war and newly discovered rich resources which were developed following the Industrial Revolution, Britain harbored the ambition to plunder Asia and waged the aforementioned wars on Burma. Furthermore, Britain exercised her traditional intrigues, bribery and all other conceivable Machiavellism.

British Rapacity Scored

"As a result of this most unfortunate conflicts with Britain, the majority of the small nations of Asia had collapsed before the material superiority and craftiness of Britain. It was really a tragedy that Burma, too, had to follow the fate of these fallen nations by the same material superiority and craftiness of Britain.

"The period during which time Burma was occupied by Britain was the height of grief and suffering for the Burmese people, for Burma was thrown into a long period of oppression and yoke. The sense of deep dishonor and grievance over division seeped deep into the flesh and blood of the Burmese people. The Burmese people were exploited gradually, and as time passed, the Burmese people had lost its national characteristics, its huge material wealth, mechanical civilization, its own language and even its own way of life. On the other hand, Britain became rich by its ill-gotten wealth.

National Spirit Remained

"However, the national spirit of the Burmese people was not to be invaded even in these dark ages, for it was maintained until now. Whenever there was an opportunity and whenever weapons were available, struggle against the invader was continued in one form or another. The insatiable greed of possession and the most cruel oppression of Britain inflamed unquenchable indignation and resentment in the mind of every one of the Burmese.

"Driven to the utmost disappointment Burmese people frequently fled from Burma; sometimes organized insurrections and murdered British and destroyed British property. Each time Britain retaliated in a most relentless and

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Army Administration In Burma Liquidated By Commander Kawabe

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—All preparations for the independence to Burma having been completed, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, issued a proclamation, effective today, liquidating the Japanese military administration in the country.

FREEDOM OF BURMA LAUDED BY SAWADA

First Ambassador to New State Says Way Has Been Paved For Ultimate Victory

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—Following the signing of the most historic Japan-Burmese Treaty of Alliance this afternoon, Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma, issued the following statement:

"It is a matter for hearty congratulations that a Treaty of Alliance which clarifies the relationship between Japan and Burma has been signed today between Prime Minister Ba Maw and myself in a most solemn manner, the two countries pledging to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia and to construct the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere hand-in-hand as allies.

"At the same time it is both a great privilege and honor for me to have been able to affix my signature on the Japan-Burma Treaty of Alliance which may rightly be called the most historic charter ever made in the history of East Asia, and I assure you that I am overwhelmed with joy.

"Today is a most memorable day on which, by the unanimous will of the people, Burma has recovered its independence, gallantly freeing itself from the shackles and exploitation of Britain under which the Burmese people have suffered for more than fifty years, and on which Burma proclaimed to the world the recovery of its sovereignty.

"The joy and delight of His Excellency Prime Minister Ba Maw and of the entire Burmese people are beyond the reach of one's imagination. On the other hand, it is a most felicitous occasion to Japan, for Japan, on the basis of the great principle of its founding to enable all nations to enjoy their proper places and to enable them to live in peace and security, not only has helped Burma but has also retaken Burma from the aggressive hands of Britain, restoring it at last in the hands of Burma.

To Work for Construction

"Furthermore, as clearly defined in the Declaration of Independence of Burma, new Burma has proclaimed as the principle of its founding the complete eradication of all pragmatic and materialistic ideas of the British and American school and has pledged that it will proceed with the construction of Greater East Asia, as one of the family of nations of the co-prosperity orbit hand-in-hand with all the nations and races within the said orbit with Japan as the prime leader of the movement. Moreover, the Declaration of Independence of Burma clarified its intention to collaborate with Japan for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, pledging to employ everything in its power, both spiritually and materially. Thus the significance of the independence of new Burma shines as brightly as the sun.

"It goes without saying that Japan, Burma's Ally, will not begrudge extending all possible aid and support to New Burma for its sound and healthy development. The independence of Burma has now been fully realized. On the other hand, Japan's policy toward China has also been completely revised, while the independence of the Philippines Islands has been promised within the course on this year. And in addition, the participation of the inhabitants within the occupied Southern Regions in the military administration over these regions has also been promised.

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PREMIER TOJO HAILS FREEDOM OF BURMA

Sees Object of War to Emancipate East Asia Being Steadily Accomplished

COMPLETE CHANGE MADE

Prime Minister Pays High Tribute to Sacrifice and Perseverance of Burmese People

Hailing Burma's proclamation of her independence, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in a statement issued Sunday, paid glowing tribute to the sacrifice and perseverance of the people of Burma who have at last attained their cherished national objective.

Prime Minister Tojo expressed his sincere and fervent wish for the smooth and healthy growth of Burma. "The independence of Burma is now an accomplished fact, and thus the object of the War of Greater East Asia to emancipate Greater East Asia from the age-old fetters of the United States and Britain is steadily being accomplished," he added.

The Prime Minister's statement follows:

Today, Burma has proclaimed her independence and has declared war on the United States and Britain. Japan has immediately recognized Burma and concluded with her a Treaty of Alliance.

We recall on this occasion that for a long period of time the people of Burma, though having a fervent desire for independence, had continued to suffer misery and distress under the tyranny of Britain. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the armed forces of the United States and Britain were swiftly swept out of Burma by the skilfull strategy and valiant fighting of the officers and men of our Imperial Forces, inspired by the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty. The situation within and without Burma has thus undergone a complete change. The momentous undertaking for the rebirth of Burma has since rapidly progressed, and the age-long aspirations of Burma has thus been realized within the short period of only a year and a half after the beginning of the war. In greeting this historic and memorable day of the independence of Burma, we are profoundly moved by the boundless magnanimity of His Imperial Majesty and, at the same time, feel exceedingly gratified for the sake of Burma.

Many Waited for This Day

Up to this auspicious day, many a patriot has, for the independence of Burma, died with a bitter and implacable heart under the inhuman oppression of Britain. When the Imperial Forces commenced their operations in Burma, Mr. Ba Maw and other people of Burma, loyally upholding the trust and carrying on the tasks bequeathed by their martyred patriots, cooperated wholeheartedly in the operations of the Imperial Forces, exerting their utmost efforts by day and by night for the independence of their land as well as for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Meanwhile many loyal and brave officers and men of the Imperial Forces have valiantly died in action and many brave men of Burma have offered their lives on the altar of their lofty object.

Recollecting the distinguished services of many patriots who have died for the independence of Burma, I wish to express my hearty respects and gratitude to Mr. Ba Maw and the people of Burma, who have devoted themselves to the establishment of the new state of Burma, for their strenuous efforts and unreserved cooperation toward the Imperial Forces. At the same time, I wish to tender my profound respect and appreciation for the brilliant accomplishments in the Burma campaign of the officers and men of the Imperial Forces—accomplishments which have no parallel in history. And I wish also to express my sincere respect to the brave men of the

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Text of Treaty of Alliance Between Japan and Burma

Pact, Already in Force, Expresses Unshakable Determination to Eradicate All Sources of Evil in Path of Upbuilding of Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Board of Information issued the following historic announcement at 9 p.m. yesterday.

Burma has proclaimed her independence today, August 1, 1943, and has immediately declared war on the United States and Britain.

Japan has given immediate recognition to that country and has had a Treaty of Alliance Between Japan and Burma signed between Mr. Renzo Sawada, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Burma, and Dr. Ba Maw, Prime Minister of Burma.

The principal points of the treaty are as follows:

The Government of the Empire of Japan and the Government of Burma,

now that the Government of Japan has recognized Burma as an independent state,

being resolved that the two countries shall respect each other's self-asserting independence and prosecute, in close cooperation with other countries, joint construction based on justice in Greater East Asia and thereby contribute to the peace of the whole world,

have, with the firm and unshakable determination to eradicate all sources of evil in the way, agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1.

Japan and Burma shall accord to each other all kinds of cooperation, military, political and economic, for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Article 2.

Japan and Burma shall mutually render close cooperation in the joint construction designed for the self-determined development of each country in Greater East Asia with a view to enhancing common prosperity and also for the rise and advancement of Greater East Asia.

Article 3.

The matters of detail in regard to the execution of the present Treaty shall, when deemed necessary, be decided through consultations between the authorities concerned of the two countries.

Article 4.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the date of its signature.

BA MAW APPOINTS CABINET MINISTERS

Heads of 16 Government Departments and 19 Privy Councillors Are Named

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw at 11 a.m. today appointed 16 Cabinet Ministers and 19 Privy Councillors. The list of Cabinet Ministers follows:

Prime Minister	Ba Maw
Vice-Prime Minister	Thakin Mya
Minister of the Interior	U Baw Yin
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Thakin Nu
Minister of Finance	U Thakin Maung
Minister of Defense	Maj.-Gen. Thakin Aung San
Minister of Taxation	U Aye
Minister of Justice	U Thein Maung
Minister of Education and Health	U Ra Ming
Minister of Agriculture	Thakin Than Tun
Minister of Commerce and Industry	U Mya
Minister of Transportation and Irrigation	Thakin Rei Maung
Minister of Forestry	U Hla Pe
Minister of Welfare and Publicity	Bandoola U Sein
Minister of Co-operation	U Tun Aung
Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction	Thakin Rung Baw

The Privy Councillors include Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, Dr. San Cpo, U Thw In, U Chit Hlaing, U Tun Po, U Aye Maung, U Set, U Mya and others.

Committee Is Dissolved

Receiving the notice of the abolition of the Japanese military administration in Burma at 10 a.m. this morning from the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Burma Area, Prime Minister Ba Maw dissolved the Independence

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MARSHAL TERAUCHI FELICITATES BURMA

Earnestly Hopes Burmese Will Cooperate Closely With Axis Powers

Domei

JAPANESE BASE, SOUTHERN REGIONS, August 1.—On the most felicitous occasion of the Burmese independence, Field-Marshal Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Regions today issued a verbal statement heartily congratulating upon the independence of Burma.

Field-Marshal Terauchi said, "It is a matter for great congratulations that, in accordance with the 'Hakko Ichiu,' the principle of the founding of the Japanese Empire, Burma has today proclaimed its independence, thereby marking the first step forward as a strong independent unit in the family of East Asiatic nations, especially at a time when the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now well under way with the ultimate goal of establishing a New World Order.

"Burma in bygone days had enjoyed a period of independence and glorious traditions and was on the point of developing itself into a modern nation. But, unfortunately Burma was confronted with Britain's insatiable greed for conquest. Ever since then, Burma and the Burmese people have had to struggle under the oppression and exploitation of Britain. Throughout this most unfortunate period of conquest, the anti-British sentiment of the Burmese people and their longing for independence burned fiercely within the souls of the Burmese people who concentrated all their energies on the one point of driving out British rule from Burma.

"With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Imperial Japanese forces advanced into Burma under the aegis of the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor, pushing the British out of Burma. On that occasion the Burmese people, both man and woman, young and old, heartily welcomed the Japanese Forces and cooperated closely with the Japanese Forces. In no time the British forces

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PREMIER BA MAW HEADS NEW STATE

Japan Immediately Recognizes Nation and Concludes Treaty of Alliance

UNITY IS CONSOLIDATED

Imperial Government Clarifies Convictions Both at Home And Abroad

Burma became an independent nation yesterday under His Excellency Ba Maw, who assumed the posts of Head of State and Prime Minister. Immediately upon the proclamation of its independence, the new nation declared war upon the United States and Britain and entered into an alliance with Japan.

These historic facts were made known at 9 p.m. Sunday after release of the following statement of the Japanese Government concerning the independence of Burma:

Today, August 1, 1943, Burma has proclaimed her independence. On the same day, she has declared war on the United States and Britain. Japan has immediately given recognition to and concluded an Alliance Treaty with Burma, mutually pledging with her to cooperate closely for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for the common construction of Greater East Asia.

For more than a century, Burma has groaned in agony under the tyrannical rule of Britain. And now she has realized her age-long aspiration, gaining the glory of independence, and has resolutely risen on the common front with Japan to crush the United States and Britain. Japan, therefore, cannot but be exceedingly gratified with this development, since her intention is, as it has always been, to eradicate from East Asia the root evils that have for many years contaminated this section of the world and to establish a new order in accordance with the great spirit which guilded the founding of the Empire, that of enabling all nations to have each its proper place and all peoples to enjoy life in security and peace.

At a moment when Manchoukuo is collaborating with us with all her strength in the prosecution of the war and when China and Thailand also are already in perfect cooperation with us marching vigorously forward toward the attainment of our common aims, the independence of Burma and her resolute rise to action to participate in the war further consolidates the unity of Greater East Asia.

Japan is resolved to crush our age-long common enemies, the United States and Britain, by rendering still closer her cooperation with these neighbor countries and in conjunction with her Allies in Europe to establish a new order founded upon ethical principles.

The Imperial Japanese Government hereby make clearly known their convictions both at home and abroad.

RANGOON REJECTS ENGLISH

Burmese Made Official Language At Court Trials

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—The English language will no longer be used by judges, procurators, attorneys, defendants and witnesses at the Rangoon Courts, and Burmese is now adopted as the language to be used here.

Formerly considerable delays were caused during trials as many Burmese were not able to speak English, but hereafter only the Burmese language will be used. Also it was decided that Burmese dresses may be worn in court, although in the past officials attending Court had to wear western clothes.

BURMA'S NEW DAWN PRAISED BY KAWABE

Supreme Commander of Nippon Forces There Hails Nation For Rejuvenation

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—Thanking the Burmese people for the self-sacrificing cooperation given by them to the Empire and the Imperial Forces, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, congratulated the rejuvenated Burmese nation for the independence it had so deservedly been accorded in a statement issued today.

Lieutenant-General Kawabe said:

"It is truly an auspicious event that my dear friends the people of Burma have cast off the yoke of tyrannical Britain after so many years and have today won the glory of independence, leading the van in the great march of East Asia liberation. It is an event not only joyous for the people of Burma but one that promises happiness to all mankind. I firmly believe it is a joy that is shared by all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia and all the nations that are fighting day and night in the cause of our common ideal, the establishment of a new world order.

"On this occasion when my dear friends the people of Burma are taking leave of our military administration and embarking upon a new national life, let me express my heartiest joy and offer my congratulations for the bright future awaiting the rejuvenated nation. At the same time, allow me to mention a few points that would conduce to the best welfare of the new independent nation.

Redouble Determination

"(1) Let the Burmese people remember that they are building up a nation in the very midst of a war and that they must prosecute the war against the United States and Britain with redoubled determination;

"(2) Let the Burmese people compose minor differences in order to unite on the big issues so that they may carry out whatever measures that are necessary with lightning speed;

"(3) Let the people of Burma liquidate all vestiges of British ideology or British ways;

"(4) Let the people of Burma promote and heighten among themselves the spirit of valor, courage, positive effort and public service;

"(5) Let the people of Burma develop all their vocational potentialities and increase their productivity;

"And (6) Let the people of Burma improve their hygienic conditions, increase and develop their human resources and prosecute the war and persevere in their construction of an ideal state in the true spirit of rejuvenation.

"Finally, I thank the people of Burma for the self sacrificing cooperation they have given the Empire and the Imperial Forces. I am firmly convinced that the Empire and the Imperial Forces in return repose absolute confidence in you the people of Burma and will stint no effort to enable you to return to truly Burmese ways as a strong link in the chain of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity nations."

Premier Tojo Hails Freedom of Burma

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Imperial Forces and of Burma who have died on the battlefield.

A Happy Nation

In the past there necessarily have not been many cases of speedy acquisition of independence by a country, especially independence by liberation from the shackles of long-standing misrule. The people of Burma who have attained the honor of becoming a nation, from today, of independent Burma must certainly be considered fortunate and happy. However, it is not, of course, an easy matter for a country to be independent and to attain healthy development, as would be true to the name of independence. For the smooth development of Burma in the future, extraordinary efforts on the part of the people of Burma will become increasingly necessary. It goes without saying that Japan will extend for the progressive development of Burma her increasing and wholehearted support.

The independence of Burma is now an accomplished fact, and thus the object of the War of Greater East Asia to emancipate Greater East Asia from the age-old fetters of the United States and Britain is steadily being accomplished. Needless to say, without complete victory in this war the complete realization of the liberation of Greater East Asia [illegible]nnot be expected. We must, of [illegible]rse, be ever-ready to meet [illegible]erous difficulties in the future [illegible] of the War of Greater East [illegible] But the brilliant tradition of [illegible]ies in our surmounting [illegible] difficulties there may be [illegible]ming whatever obstacles [illegible] ahead and thus, under [illegible]irtue of His Imperial [illegible]ingly attain the ultimate victory. The one hundred million people of our Empire are determined as ever to be the pivotal force of the billion peoples of Greater East Asia and, with a fighting spirit that has no equal in the world, to fight through and win through the present war. The one billion peoples of Greater East Asia, strengthening ever-more their solidarity, are taking a great forward step to demonstrate the total strength of Greater East Asia. With ardent and superb fighting spirit on our part for complete victory in this war and with firm and immutable solidarity on the part of the billion peoples of Greater East Asia for the complete realization of the emancipation of this great region, the future of the one billion Greater East Asian peoples must indeed be considered full of hope and full of promise.

On this day of the birth of a new Burma I wish to extend my sincere and fervent wishes for her smooth and healthy growth and also to express once again the iron determination of Japan, by reinforcing further the unity of the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia and rendering still closer our co-operation with our European Allies, to march vigorously forward toward the successful prosecution of the war and the complete consummation of the construction of Greater East Asia.

The Ba Maw Family in a Japanese Setting

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma is a great admirer of Things Japanese. The picture here shows him and his family, clad in Japanese costumes, in the spacious garden of his home in Burma.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Burma's Declaration of Independence

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brutal manner. Practically all the villages in Burma were reduced to ashes, people were carried away never to return home; their homes were left to ruin. In face of such merciless oppression, the struggle against Britain was continued, and in the meantime the spirit of fighting revived among the Burmese people. Patriots were thrown into prison, exiled or tortured, but braving death, they fought for the independence of Burma, but alas, they were finally killed by the British. The names of these worthy patriots remain indelibly in our minds.

"While these constant struggles were going on, the Burmese people, for the first time, awakened to their Asiatic consciousness. The Burmese people looked at home and abroad, looked at themselves and realized that they were Asiatics and that if they were to revive, they must win their struggles.

Found Leader in Japan

"The Burmese fervently awaited the appearance of a leader who would unite Asia and rescue Asia, and finally discovered such a leader in the Empire of Nippon.

"Ever since, Burma began to look toward the East for guidance. And simultaneously with the outbreak of the present war for the liberation of East Asia, Burma's struggle arrived at a turning point.

"Overcoming the enemy everywhere they went the Japanese Forces overran the whole of East Asia and finally reached Burma. All the Burmese people who had been waiting for this chance over a long period of years arose enmasse and advanced together with the Japanese Forces which aimed to liberate us from the influence of the British and Americans.

"East Asia finally united, and the enemies of East Asia were speedily driven out of Burma and the other regions of East Asia. The joy of the Burmese was unlimited.

"From that day onward the people of Burma volunteered themselves wholeheartedly on behalf of East Asia. Their gratitude to Japan, as leader of East Asia, was deep indeed.

"The people of Burma sense boundless gratitude and respect for the heroes of both Nippon and Burma who fell in the war fought for the liberation of Burma and the defense of East Asia.

Gain Fruits of Labor

"Today, the people of Burma have finally gained the fruits of their long years of battle and sacrifices. The people of Burma should once again recover their own rights. Solemnly enhancing their independence and sovereignty, they should take upon themselves the rights and duties of a free people.

"Nippon's strength and heroic action as well as her lofty ideals have made possible the above. On the basis of lofty principles in complete agreement with the noble ideals under which the country was founded, Nippon has enabled the rebirth of Burma from its long rule under Britain, and now that Nippon has agreed to recognize the independence of Burma.

"Burma hopes that the gratitude felt to Nippon for this supreme contribution to her will be recorded eternally. This is why the Burmese people on their own initiative and through their State Foundation Assembly make known to the world today in a proclamation based on their own national spirit that from today Burma will remain eternally a fully independent and sovereign state, and that Burma has been completely liberated from Britain.

"Burma, furthermore, proclaims that she, as an independent state, will constantly be built on the principles representing the spirit on which she has been founded.

"We firmly believe that only on the basis of these principles can Burma be preserved, made great, and made prosperous. Burma, moreover, proclaims that she is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Burma thus volunteers to participate in a free and equal and mutual polity.

"In so doing, Burma aims to have the new order and economy of Asia built from the combined resources, will, and action of East Asia to become a unit of a new world order embodying the justice, peace, and prosperity of all peoples.

"Burma vows to direct her total will for the consummation of this project. New Burma, furthermore, is founded on a union of the blood, aims, and supervision of the Burmese people.

Determined to Be United

"In view of the fact that what caused Burma to collapse in the past was the lack of national unity, the Burmese people are determined not to have such a disunity occur again.

"Burma is not a Burma which exists solely for its own self, for it is at the same time a Burma which exists for the whole of East Asia, and it is in parallel with this view and order that Burma will bear the responsibilities which have been placed upon her.

"At the same time, the other countries of East Asia should in pursuit of similar aims bear their share of responsibilities in conjunction with Burma.

"Burma will establish a new order within her corners through a policy aimed at a strong administration, maintenance of order, realization of justice, effecting of self-sufficiency, and others.

"The highest contribution which Burma can make for the establishment of the new order and economy of East Asia is to become powerful and well ordered, and what is more, self-sufficient.

"Even from the standpoint of the strategic position of Burma, it is evident that Burma will have to become powerful, if East Asia is to become powerful.

"New Burma will fulfill this policy with a firm determination and will. The foreign policy of Burma is based upon peace, justice, and the creation of a new world order.

"Burma will exert her utmost to maintain close relationship with all her allies on the basis of justice and the principles of mutuality.

Declaration to Enemies

"To the United States and Britain, as well as to their allies against whom the present War of Greater East Asia is being fought, Burma and her people solemnly declare that it is simultaneously a war which decides the fate of the independence of Burma and its survival as an anti-British nation. The Burmese people, as an Asiatic nation, are greatly interested in the present war, for this war is destined to become an enduring contest and determine the fate of all the Asiatic peoples.

"The Burmese people at the same time take this opportunity to declare that, under the able leadership of Japan, they will, hand in hand with other nations in East Asia, support the present war at all costs until the enemies completely surrender.

Will Support War Cause

"However long this war may last or whatever situation they may be faced with, the Burmese people will support the cause of the war with all their available resources, both spiritial and material. For the cause of Burmese revival and independence many of our patriots have fallen, but their honorable task has remained unachieved, and the independence of Burma is still left incomplete. Nor is the great task of making East Asia secure for the Asiatics still completed. All this work which fatally concerns the Burmese people can be successfully consummated only through victory in the current war. It is for this very reason that the Burmese people immolate themselves before the altar of victory in the present war.

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"The Burmese people are hereby assured of good administration, justice and all just and lawful rights. The Burmese people, though the instrumentality of their State Foundation Assembly, hereby declare their independence and at the same time solemnly declare the principles of construction of a New Burma and of its government. Be it known that this declaration represents the unanimous will of the nation and shall be faithfully maintained.

"The Burmese people hereby solemnly pledge, in the presence of all the peoples who bear witness to this most solemn act and declaration, that they will do their utmost for the attainment of the objectives in view."

Rites for King Umberto I

Domei

ROME, July 30.—Memorial services commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the death of King Umberto I, father of King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy, was held at Rome yesterday attended by the King and Queen as well as civil and military officers All national flags in Rome were hoisted at half mast.

BURMESE FREEDOM INSPIRES INDIANS

Subhas Bose States Tri-Color Will Soon Be Flying Over New Delhi

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SHONAN, August 1.—Attaching world-wide significance to the proclamation of independence by Burma, Subhas Chandra Bose, president of the Indian Independence League, declared today that the Indian people have been shown a thrilling and envious example by the action of the Burmese people.

He stated that nothing on earth can keep India enslaved any longer. "Just as the peacock emblem flies over the Government buildings in Rangoon," he warned, "so will the tri-color soon fly over the Red Fortress in Delhi."

His statement follows:

"From 1925 to 1927, I used to gaze from the veranda of my prison cell in Mandalay upon the palace of the last independent King of Burma and used to wonder when Burma will be free once again.

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"In November, 1941, the Prime Minister of Burma was in England to plead for self-rule but all his entreaties were treated with contempt and scorn. The people of Burma thereupon took up arms against the British and cooperated with the armed forces of Japan and hounded the British out of Burma.

"During the nineteenth century, India through her own enslavement, offered a jumping off ground to Britain's armed forces for attacking and subjugating Burma. Now, by turning the British out, Burma has offered her independent territory as a springboard for the Indian National Army's attack on Britain's army in India.

"The pledge given by Japan's worthy Prime Minister General Tojo now stands redeemed. While Sir Stafford Cripps gives promises of dominion status and while Sir Dorman Smith claims to rule Burma from Delhi Burma with the help of her ally, Japan, succeeds in overthrowing the British and winning her liberty.

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Burma Informs Axis And Neutral Nations Of Its Independence

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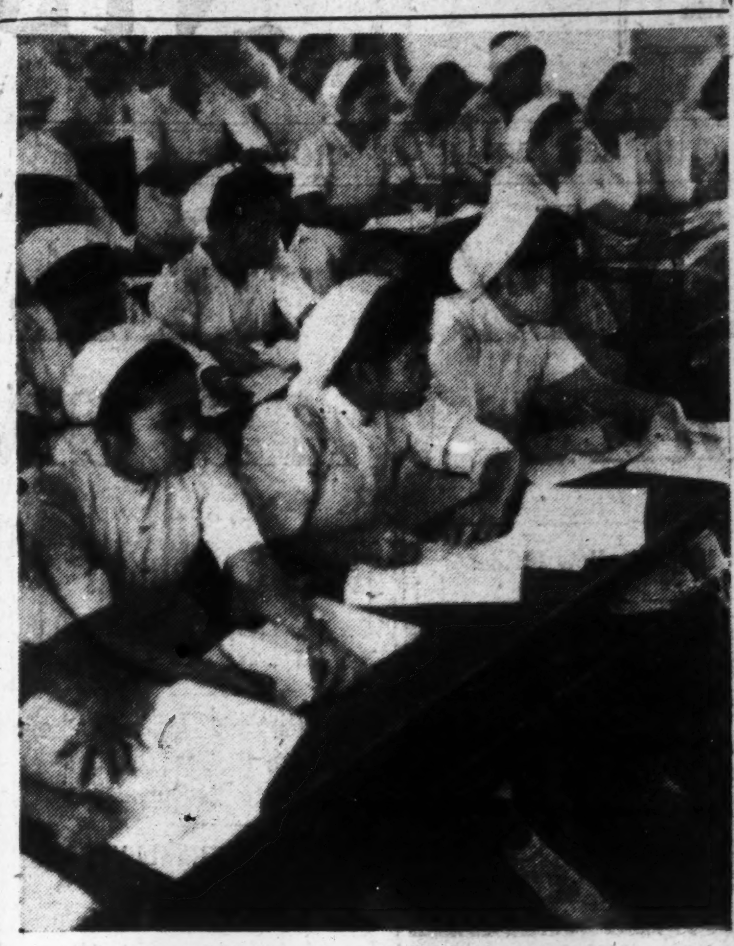
RANGOON, August 1.—Upon the completion of the procedures connected with its declaration of independence, the Burmese Government in the name of Prime Minister Ba Maw, formally informed at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, of its independence to Axis Powers and various neutral countries, it is disclosed. The States which received the information included, Japan, Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, Hungary, Spain, Roumania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Croatia, France, Soviet Russia, Turkey, and Finland, it is understood.

Burmese Nurses at Study



The women of Burma are as enthusiastic and active in the work of reconstructing the new Burma. This picture shows a class of Burmese nurses at a lecture. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Birth of Independent State Gladdens Burmese Resident

Woman Who Has Been Encouraging Her People by Broadcasting From Tokyo Tells How Japan Came To Aid of Burma During Critical Moment

By KAY OHARA

"After a century of British oppression, independence has came to Burma at last! Words fail me at the moment to adequately express my feelings, but my heartfelt thanks are extended in the name of all Burmese to Japan and her brave soldiers who have made this possible." In a voice full of emotion, Mrs. Machi Ohta, Burmese wife of a Japanese long resident in Burma, gave utterance to her joy on the auspicious day of the formal declaration of the independence of Burma.

Mrs. Machi Ohta

Since the middle of December 1940, Mr. and Mrs. Ohta have been connected with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in their Overseas Department, engaged in the work of encouraging the people of Burma in their efforts to cast off the shackles of British tyranny and to become the free men of their forefathers. The tall, graceful lady, dressed in her national costume of soft blues and greens, became a familiar sight to those in and around the broadcasting station, as she came there daily either alone or with her husband to add her voice to the many exhorting Burma to take its rightful place under the sun.

"If only U Wiseittara were here today to rejoice with us in the consummation of the work which he began so many years ago, how happy he would be. Today's announcement should bring to the minds of the many Japanese who have been in Burma in past years the revered name of U Wiseittara. Countless are those in all walks of life who are deeply indebted to him, and I myself am one," declared Mr. Ohta.

Japan was first brought to the attention of Burma as a mighty neighbor at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, some forty years ago. Before that time, explained Mr. Ohto, who has spent over half a life-time in Burma, the Burmese were aware of Japan only as an Island Empire to their north, whose people passed through their country intermittently on their way to Yunnan Province.

It was about this time that U Wiseittara, a priest from the aristocracy and a great admirer of Japan, made a successful effort in contacting these travelers from far-off Japan. From his talks and discussions with them was born the idea of a revolutionary party, probably the first and hitherto undisclosed, Mr. Ohta believes, which was ever formed in Burma against British rule. From this movement the larger and more widely known G.C.B.A. (General Council of Burma Association) came into being. The movement finally came to the attention of the British, who spared no pains in their ruthless attempts to stamp it out. They were successful, but only in reducing the number of members. The resolve to oust these foreign invaders from their country continued to burn in the people, now more strongly than ever.

Once more a new anti-British movement came into being, this time called the Thakin Party. The very name of this party revealed the determination of its members, "Thakin" being the Burmese word for "Master."

Japan Comes to the Aid

"And that is when the Japanese came to the aid of Burma," Mrs. Ohta said. "Now that our long-dreamed of independence is a reality, all our future thoughts and efforts will be given to the winning of the War of Greater East Asia. Having received so much from Japan, we can offer no less—and we are proud and glad to be able to do so. Unfortunately Mr. Ohta and myself are no longer of the age to be able to more actively participate, but we hope that our son now on the battle-front is doing our share as well.

"The news that our broadcasts from Tokyo have been so eagerly awaited in Burma fills my heart with joy. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the people are said to have risked imprisonment at the hands of the British in order to hear our messages. They even made fast their houses and took to listening in in dank cellars so they might not miss one word of our daily broadcast. Before such proof of an unquenchable fire I stand humbled.

Close Friend of Premier

Reminiscences of her first acquaintance with Prime Minister Ba Maw were touched upon by Mrs. Ohta. "My sister's husband and Dr. Ba Maw were close friends," she said "both being connected with the Shineida Party, Prime Minister Ba Maw as president and my brother-in-law as vice-president. So even though I did not know Prime Minister Ba Maw personally at the time, naturally I heard much of him. Later we became acquainted, and this spring when he was in Japan he honored us with a visit here at the broadcasting station.

"Mine is only the opinion of a woman, but I do firmly believe that Prime Minister Ba Maw is a most fitting leader for the country of my birth. His years as an active member of the anti-British movement will have given him just that quality of prime importance to a leader—a keen insight into the character of all the classes of people he will lead.

"Numerous are the times he was imprisoned by the British for working for that which is the rightful lot of all peoples. Never daunted in his purpose he forged ahead, and now has come his just reward."

MANY GAVE UP LIVES TO LIBERATE BURMA

Burmese People Cooperated With Imperial Forces to Oust British Troops

Behind the great movement which formulated in the independence of Burma yesterday, there are countless sacrifices and noble deeds of men whose dream and ideal was to have a country of their own. The years of bitter struggle since the first anti-British party was formed are filled with the lives of numberless brave men, whom the British crushed underfoot in their vain attempts to stamp out the movement.

However, their sacrifices have not been in vain. With the entry of the Japanese troops into Rangoon on March 8, 1942, a new era dawned for the people of Burma. Combining forces with the might of Japan, the Volunteer Corps of Burma pushed their way to the north, the British in full retreat before them. With the determination ever before them to oust the enemy once and for all, they made their way under the blistering sun and over difficult terrain, till within shortly over a month after the Japanese entry into Rangoon, Mandalay, pivotal strategic city of North Burma, was wrested from the hands of the British.

Struck Hard, Rapidly

Before another month had passed by, Akyab too had fallen. The rapidity with which the combined forces struck and annihilated their foes leaves an enviable record in the annals of military warfare, surmounting as they did the tremendous natural difficulties in the form of high rugged mountains. Unshakable in faith and dauntless in courage, the combined forces worked together, until on June 4, 1942 the campaign came to a virtual end as remnants of the British army straggled over the mountains into India.

With the closing of the campaign in Burma came the end of the struggle for freedom. Immediately, plans were started by Japan for the granting of independence, and on January 28, this year, Prime Minister Tojo made his memorable speech before the Diet, when he spoke concerning Burma as follows:

"Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ. The independence of Burma, the long cherished aspiration of the Burmese people, is already about to be realized."

This statement was reiterated on March 25, on the occasion of the visit of Premier Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders to Japan. On May 8, an Independence Preparatory Committee was formed in Rangoon of twenty-two prominent leaders, headed by Premier Ba Maw, the members being:

Premier Ba Maw; Thakin Mya, Home Minister; Bandoola U Sein, Reconstruction Minister; U Ba Win, Education Minister; U Thein Maung, Minister of Finance; U Tun Aung, Judicial Minister; Thakin Ba Sein, Labor Minister; Thakin Tun Oke, Forest Minister; U Hla Pe, Commerce Minister; Major-General Aung San, B. D. A.; Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, D. S. A, Patron; U Chit Hlaing, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; U Aye, Ex-Home Minister; Thakin Nu, D. S. A. Chief; Dr. San C. Po, Karen Leader; U Mya, Ex-Myochit Party Leader; U Thein Maung, Ex-Advocate-General; U Set, Mayor of Rangoon; U Mya Bu, Chief Justice; U Aye Maung, Burma Chamber of Commerce; U Tun Pe, Ex-M. H. R.; Thakin Than Htoon, Lands and Agriculture Minister.

On June 16 the people were assured the day of freedom was near at hand when Prime Minister Tojo spoke before the Diet to the following effect:

"As regards Burma, we received in our capital, as you know, Chief Administrator Ba Maw in March of this year to whom I conveyed the decision of our Government. That we could see clearly the earnest determination of the Chief Administrator and other leaders in regard to the independence of Burma and her cooperation to prosecute successfully the present war is a fact of which you gentlemen are well aware. It is gratifying to note that the Independence Preparatory Committee was organized on May 8, and the necessary preparations for independence are steadily progressing. It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive."

And now the epochal day has arrived to which all Burma has long looked forward, a day which has been made possible only through the struggles of those who worked, not for themselves but for the welfare of those to follow.

Envoy Sees Shigemitsu

Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Direk Jaiyanama on Friday afternoon called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and held a 30-minute discussion on urgent diplomatic questions, Domei reported.

BURMA'S NEW DAWN PRAISED BY KAWABE

Supreme Commander of Nippon Forces There Hails Nation For Rejuvenation

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—Thanking the Burmese people for the self-sacrificing cooperation given by them to the Empire and the Imperial Forces, Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Burma Area, congratulated the rejuvenated Burmese nation for the independence it had so deservedly been accorded in a statement issued today.

Lieutenant-General Kawabe said:

"It is truly an auspicious event that my dear friends the people of Burma have cast off the yoke of tyrannical Britain after so many years and have today won the glory of independence, leading the van in the great march of East Asia liberation. It is an event not only joyous for the people of Burma but one that promises happiness to all mankind. I firmly believe it is a joy that is shared by all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia and all the nations that are fighting day and night in the cause of our common ideal, the establishment of a new world order.

"On this occasion when my dear friends the people of Burma are taking leave of our military administration and embarking upon a new national life, let me express my heartiest joy and offer my congratulations for the bright future awaiting the rejuvenated nation. At the same time, allow me to mention a few points that would conduce to the best welfare of the new independent nation.

Redouble Determination

"(1) Let the Burmese people remember that they are building up a nation in the very midst of a war and that they must prosecute the war against the United States and Britain with redoubled determination;

"(2) Let the Burmese people compose minor differences in order to unite on the big issues so that they may carry out whatever measures that are necessary with lightning speed;

"(3) Let the people of Burma liquidate all vestiges of British ideology or British ways;

"(4) Let the people of Burma promote and heighten among themselves the spirit of valor, courage, positive effort and public service;

"(5) Let the people of Burma develop all their vocational potentialities and increase their productivity;

"And (6) Let the people of Burma improve their hygienic conditions, increase and develop their human resources and prosecute the war and persevere in their construction of an ideal state in the true spirit of rejuvenation.

"Finally, I thank the people of Burma for the self sacrificing cooperation they have given the Empire and the Imperial Forces. I am firmly convinced that the Empire and the Imperial Forces in return repose absolute confidence in you the people of Burma and will stint no effort to enable you to return to truly Burmese ways as a strong link in the chain of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity nations."

Premier Tojo Hails Freedom of Burma

(Continued From Page 1)

Imperial Forces and of Burma who have died on the battlefield.

A Happy Nation

In the past there necessarily have not been many cases of speedy acquisition of independence by a country, especially independence by liberation from the shackles of long-standing misrule. The people of Burma who have attained the honor of becoming a nation, from today, of independent Burma must certainly be considered fortunate and happy. However, it is not, of course, an easy matter for a country to be independent and to attain healthy development, as would be true to the name of independence. For the smooth development of Burma in the future, extraordinary efforts on the part of the people of Burma will become increasingly necessary. It goes without saying that Japan will extend to her the progressive development of Burma her increasing and wholehearted support.

The independence of Burma is now an accomplished fact, and thus the object of the War of Greater East Asia to emancipate Greater East Asia from the age-old fetters of the United States and Britain is steadily being accomplished. Needless to say, without complete victory in this war the complete realization of the liberation of Greater East Asia cannot be expected. We must, of course, be ever-ready to meet numerous difficulties in the future in the course of the War of Greater East Asia. But the brilliant tradition of ... in our surmounting ... difficulties there may be ... whatever obstacles ... ahead and thus, under ... virtue of His Imperial ... surely attain the ultimate victory. The one hundred million people of our Empire are determined as ever to be the pivotal force of the billion peoples of Greater East Asia and, with a fighting spirit that has no equal in the world, to fight through and win through the present war. The one billion peoples of Greater East Asia, strengthening ever-more their solidarity, are taking a great forward step to demonstrate the total strength of Greater East Asia. With ardent and superb fighting spirit on our part for complete victory in this war and with firm and immutable solidarity on the part of the billion peoples of Greater East Asia for the complete realization of the emancipation of this great region, the future of the one billion Greater East Asian peoples must indeed be considered full of hope and full of promise.

On this day of the birth of a new Burma I wish to extend my sincere and fervent wishes for her smooth and healthy growth and also to express once again the iron determination of Japan, by reinforcing further the unity of the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia and rendering still closer our co-operation with our European Allies, to march vigorously forward toward the successful prosecution of the war and the complete consummation of the construction of Greater East Asia.

The Ba Maw Family in a Japanese Setting

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma is a great admirer of Things Japanese. The picture here shows him and his family, clad in Japanese costumes, in the spacious garden of his home in Burma. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Burma's Declaration of Independence

(Continued From Page 1)

brutal manner. Practically all the villages in Burma were reduced to ashes, people were carried away never to return home; their homes were left to ruin. In face of such merciless oppression, the struggle against Britain was continued, and in the meantime the spirit of fighting revived among the Burmese people. Patriots were thrown into prison, exiled or tortured, but braving death, they fought for the independence of Burma, but alas, they were finally killed by the British. The names of these worthy patriots remain indelibly in our minds.

"While these constant struggles were going on, the Burmese people, for the first time, awakened to their Asiatic consciousness. The Burmese people looked at home and abroad, looked at themselves and realized that they were Asiatics and that if they were to revive, they must win their struggles.

Found Leader in Japan

"The Burmese fervently awaited the appearance of a leader who would unite Asia and rescue Asia, and finally discovered such a leader in the Empire of Nippon.

"Ever since, Burma began to look toward the East for guidance. And simultaneously with the outbreak of the present war for the liberation of East Asia, Burma's struggle arrived at a turning point.

"Overcoming the enemy everywhere they went the Japanese Forces overran the whole of East Asia and finally reached Burma. All the Burmese people who had been waiting for this chance over a long period of years arose enmasse and advanced together with the Japanese Forces which aimed to liberate us from the influence of the British and Americans.

"East Asia finally united, and the enemies of East Asia were speedily driven out of Burma and the other regions of East Asia. The joy of the Burmese was unlimited.

"From that day onward the people of Burma volunteered themselves wholeheartedly on behalf of East Asia. Their gratitude to Japan, as leader of East Asia, was deep indeed.

"The people of Burma sense boundless gratitude and respect for the heroes of both Nippon and Burma who fell in the war fought for the liberation of Burma and the defense of East Asia.

Gain Fruits of Labor

"Today, the people of Burma have finally gained the fruits of their long years of battle and sacrifices. The people of Burma should once again recover their own rights. Solemnly enhancing their independence and sovereignty, they should take upon themselves the rights and duties of a free people.

"Nippon's strength and heroic action as well as her lofty ideals have made possible the above. On the basis of lofty principles in complete agreement with the noble ideals under which the country was founded, Nippon has enabled the rebirth of Burma from its long rule under Britain, and now that Nippon has agreed to recognize the independence of Burma.

"Burma hopes that the gratitude felt to Nippon for this supreme contribution to her will be recorded eternally. This is why the Burmese people on their own initiative and through their State Foundation Assembly make known to the world today in a proclamation based on their own national spirit that from today Burma will remain eternally a fully independent and sovereign state, and that Burma has been completely liberated from Britain.

"Burma, furthermore, proclaims that she, as an independent state, will constantly be built on the principles representing the spirit on which she has been founded.

"We firmly believe that only on the basis of these principles can Burma be preserved, made great, and made prosperous. Burma, moreover, proclaims that she is a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Burma thus volunteers to participate in a free and equal and mutual polity.

"In so doing, Burma aims to have the new order and economy of Asia built from the combined resources, will, and action of East Asia to become a unit of a new world order embodying the justice, peace, and prosperity of all peoples.

"Burma vows to direct her total will for the consummation of this project. New Burma, furthermore, is founded on a union of the blood, aims, and supervision of the Burmese people.

Determined to Be United

"In view of the fact that what caused Burma to collapse in the past was the lack of national unity, the Burmese people are determined not to have such a disunity occur again.

"Burma is not a Burma which exists solely for its own self, for it is at the same time a Burma which exists for the whole of East Asia, and it is in parallel with this view and order that Burma will bear the responsibilities which have been placed upon her.

"At the same time, the other countries of East Asia should be in pursuit of similar aims bear their share of responsibilities in conjunction with Burma.

"Burma will establish a new order within her corners through a policy aimed at a strong administration, maintenance of order, realization of justice, effecting of self-sufficiency, and others.

"The highest contribution which Burma can make for the establishment of the new order and economy of East Asia is to become powerful and well ordered, and what is more, self-sufficient.

"Even from the standpoint of the strategic position of Burma, it is evident that Burma will have to become powerful, if East Asia is to become powerful.

"New Burma will fulfill this policy with a firm determination and will. The foreign policy of Burma is based upon peace, justice, and the creation of a new world order.

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"This has a very great significance for India and for Asia and for the whole world. The news that India's next door neighbor, Burma, is now free has thrown the British in New Delhi into epileptic fits. They are panic-stricken that Burma's example will inspire the Indian people to rise in arms against their alien oppressors and they are busy devising more ruthless methods for suppressing the nationalist movement. But nothing on earth can keep India enslaved any longer. Just as the peacock emblem now flies over the Government buildings in Rangoon, so will the tri-color soon fly over the Red Fortress in Delhi."

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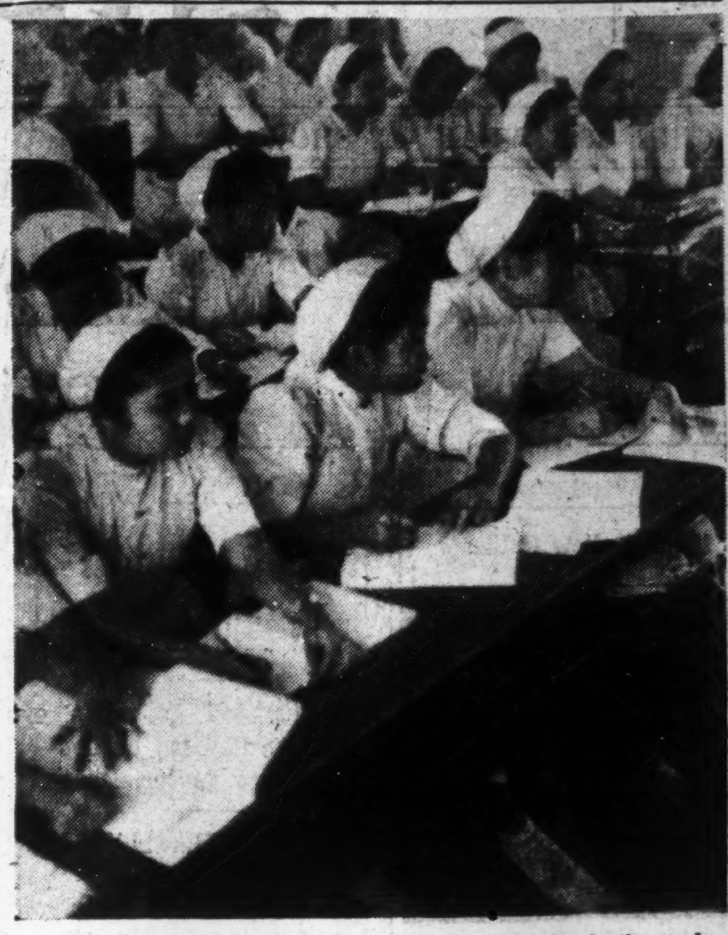
Rites for King Umberto I

Domei

ROME, July 30.—Memorial services commemorating the 43rd anniversary of the death of King Umberto I, father of King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy, was held at Rome yesterday attended by the King and Queen as well as civil and military officers. All national flags in Rome were hoisted at half mast.

Burmese Nurses at Study



The women of Burma are as enthusiastic and active in the work of reconstructing the new Burma. This picture shows a class of Burmese nurses at a lecture. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Birth of Independent State Gladdens Burmese Resident

Woman Who Has Been Encouraging Her People by Broadcasting From Tokyo Tells How Japan Came To Aid of Burma During Critical Moment

By KAY OHARA

"After a century of British oppression, independence has came to Burma at last! Words fail me at the moment to adequately express my feelings, but my heartfelt thanks are extended in the name of all Burmese to Japan and her brave soldiers who have made this possible." In a voice full of emotion, Mrs. Machi Ohta, Burmese wife of a Japanese long resident in Burma, gave utterance to her joy on the auspicious day of the formal declaration of the independence of Burma.

Mrs. Machi Ohta

Since the middle of December 1940. Mr. and Mrs. Ohta have been connected with the Japan Broadcasting Corporation in their Overseas Department, engaged in the work of encouraging the people of Burma in their efforts to cast off the shackles of British tyranny and to become the free men of their forefathers. The tall, graceful lady, dressed in her national costume of soft blues and greens, became a familiar sight to those in and around the broadcasting station, as she came there daily either alone or with her husband to add her voice to the many exhorting Burma to take its rightful place under the sun.

"If only U Wiseittara were here today to rejoice with us in the consummation of the work which he began so many years ago, how happy he would be. Today's announcement would bring to the minds of the many Japanese who have been in Burma in past years the revered name of U Wiseittara. Countless are those in all walks of life who are deeply indebted to him, and I myself am one," declared Mr. Ohta.

Japan was first brought to the attention of Burma as a mighty neighbor at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, some forty years ago. Before that time, explained Mr. Ohto, who has spent over half a life-time in Burma, the Burmese were aware of Japan only as an Island Empire to their north, whose people passed through their country intermittently on their way to Yunnan Province.

It was about this time that U Wiseittara, a priest from the aristocracy and a great admirer of Japan, made a successful effort in contacting these travelers from far-off Japan. From his talks and discussions with them was born the idea of a revolutionary party, probably the first and hitherto undisclosed, Mr. Ohta believes, which was ever formed in Burma against British rule. From this movement the larger and more widely known G.C.B.A. (General Council of Burma Association) came into being. The movement finally came to the attention of the British, who spared no pains in their ruthless attempts to stamp it out. They were successful, but only in reducing the number of members. The resolve to oust these foreign invaders from their country continued to burn in the people, now more strongly than ever.

Once more a new anti-British movement came into being, this time called the Thakin Party. The very name of this party revealed the determination of its members, "Thakin" being the Burmese word for "Master."

Japan Comes to the Aid

"And that is when the Japanese came to the aid of Burma," Mrs. Ohta said. "Now that our long-dreamed of independence is a reality, all our future thoughts and efforts will be given to the winning of the War of Greater East Asia. Having received so much from Japan, we can offer no less—and we are proud and glad to be able to do so. Unfortunately Mr. Ohta and myself are no longer of the age to be able to more actively participate, but we hope that our son now on the battlefront is doing our share as well.

"The news that our broadcasts from Tokyo have been so eagerly awaited in Burma fills my heart with joy. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the people are said to have risked imprisonment at the hands of the British in order to hear our messages. They even made fast their houses and took to listening in dank cellars so they might not miss one word of our daily broadcast. Before such proof of an unquenchable fire I stand humbled.

Close Friend of Premier

Reminiscences of her first acquaintance with Prime Minister Ba Maw were touched upon by Mrs. Ohta. "My sister's husband and Dr. Ba Maw were close friends," she said "both being connected with the Shineida Party. Prime Minister Ba Maw as president and my brother-in-law as vice-president. So even though I did not know Prime Minister Ba Maw personally at the time, naturally I heard much of him. Later we became acquainted, and this spring when he was here in Japan he honored us with a visit here at the broadcasting station.

"Mine is only the opinion of a woman, but I do firmly believe that Prime Minister Ba Maw is a most fitting leader for the country of my birth. His years as an active member of the anti-British movement will have given him just that quality of prime importance to a leader—a keen insight into the character of all the classes of people he will lead.

"Numerous are the times he was imprisoned by the British for working for that which is the rightful lot of all peoples. Never daunted in his purpose he forged ahead, and now has come his just reward."

MANY GAVE UP LIVES TO LIBERATE BURMA

Burmese People Cooperated With Imperial Forces to Oust British Troops

Behind the great movement which formulated in the independence of Burma yesterday, there are countless sacrifices and noble deeds of men whose dream and ideal was to have a country of their own. The years of bitter struggle since the first anti-British party was formed are filled with the lives of numberless brave men, whom the British crushed underfoot in their vain attempts to stamp out the movement.

However, their sacrifices have not been in vain. With the entry of the Japanese troops into Rangoon on March 8, 1942, a new era dawned for the people of Burma. Combining forces with the might of Japan, the Volunteer Corps of Burma pushed their way to the north, the British in full retreat before them. With the determination ever before them to oust the enemy once and for all, they made their way under the blistering sun and over difficult terrain, till within shortly over a month after the Japanese entry into Rangoon, Mandalay, pivotal strategic city of North Burma, was wrested from the hands of the British.

Struck Hard, Rapidly

Before another month had passed by, Akyab too had fallen. The rapidity with which the combined forces struck and annihilated their foes leaves an enviable record in the annals of military warfare, surmounting as they did the tremendous natural difficulties in the form of high rugged mountains. Unshakable in faith and dauntless in courage, the combined forces worked together, until on June 4, 1942 the campaign came to a virtual end as remnants of the British army straggled over the mountains into India.

With the closing of the campaign in Burma came the end of the struggle for freedom. Immediately, plans were started by Japan for the granting of independence, and on January 28, this year, Prime Minister Tojo made his memorable speech before the Diet, when he spoke concerning Burma as follows:

"Our Empire, during this year at the latest, intends to recognize the creation of a Burma State out of the areas now being placed under the jurisdiction of the present administrative organ. The independence of Burma, the long cherished aspiration of the Burmese people, is already about to be realized."

This statement was reiterated on March 25, on the occasion of the visit of Premier Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders to Japan. On May 8, an Independence Preparatory Committee was formed in Rangoon of twenty-two prominent leaders, headed by Premier Ba Maw, the members being:

Premier Ba Maw; Thakin Mya, Home Minister; Bandoola U Sein, Reconstruction Minister; U Ba Win, Education Minister; U Thein Maung, Minister of Finance; U Tun Aung, Judicial Minister; Thakin Ba Sein, Labor Minister; Thakin Tun Oke, Forest Minister; U Hla Pe, Commerce Minister; Major-General Aung San, B. D. A.; Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, D. S. A. Patron; U Chit Hlaing, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; U Aye, Ex-Home Minister; Thakin Nu, D. S. A. Chief; Dr. San C. Po, Karen Leader; U Mya, Ex-Myochit Party Leader; U Thein Maung, Ex-Advocate-General; U Set, Mayor of Rangoon; U Mya Bu, Chief Justice; U Aye Maung, Burma Chamber of Commerce; U Tun Pe, Ex-M. H. R.; Thakin Than Htoon, Lands and Agriculture Minister.

On June 16 the people were assured the day of freedom was near at hand when Prime Minister Tojo spoke before the Diet to the following effect:

"As regards Burma, we received in our capital, as you know, Chief Administrator Ba Maw in March of this year to whom I conveyed the decision of our Government. That we could see clearly the earnest determination of the Chief Administrator and other leaders in regard to the independence of Burma and her cooperation to prosecute successfully the present war is a fact of which you gentlemen are well aware. It is gratifying to note that the Independence Preparatory Committee was organized on May 8, and the necessary preparations for independence are steadily progressing. It is my confident expectation that these preparations will be completed in a very short time and the glorious day of historic importance will soon arrive."

And now the expected day has arrived to which all Burma has long looked forward, a day which has brought to their minds anew the struggles of those who worked, not for themselves but for the welfare of those to follow.

Envoy Sees Shigemitsu

Thai Ambassador to Tokyo, Direk Jaiyanama on Friday afternoon called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and held a 30-minute discussion on urgent diplomatic questions, Domei reported.

EFFORTS OF PIONEERS IN BURMA DESCRIBED

Priest Ottama and Dr. Thein Maung Urged People to Follow Japan

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—The independence of Burma has at last been realized through the union of Japan's power and the whole-hearted support and enthusiasm of the Burmese nation. The relationship between the two countries is now closely interwoven.

It was only when a remarkable priest called Ottama, who had visited Japan after the Russo-Japanese War, had written about the conditions in Japan and the reasons for her great victory over Russia, in a book entitled "Japan" that the people displayed more interest in this country.

Ottama was Pioneer

The chief reason that the Burmese people had remained so indifferent to the Japanese power was that they had been deprived of their free thinking power by the withering colonial policy of unscrupulous Britain, and that there were only a few people who dared to introduce Japan to them at the risk of the displeasure of the British authorities. In this respect Ottama was a courageous pioneer who fearlessly introduced Japan to the Burmese people, and in view of the declaration of Burmese independence it will be of interest to trace the activities of Ottama and others who have contributed to the improvement of relations between the two countries.

It was Ottama who caught the spirit of unity prevailing in Japan and exhorted his people to emulate Japan and work for the liberation of Burma, but the people thinking that the priest's ideas were too far advanced for the times and consequently dangerous to the country, paid little heed to his ardent voice. His efforts ended only in giving a fresh impetus to the youth movement.

Dr. Thein Maung

In contrast to Ottama, it was Dr. Thein Maung, the editor of the "New Burma" who contributed more to the creation of present-day Burma with his skillful interpretation of Japan in accordance with the trend of thought of the Burmese people, thereby giving them a more substantial foundation upon which to base their reliance. The newspaper "New Burma" was first published in 1920 and was issued in English and Burmese three times a week, having a circulation of about 5,000 copies. At first it acted as an interpretor of current topics which formed the favorite subject of discussion, but from 1928 on, its general tone made a radical change, raising the first cry for the independence of Burma.

Its change of policy created a widespread repercussion as the cry for independence had not even been heard in India in those days. At the same time the paper became an object of suspicion to the British Burmese Government and was branded as a dangerous paper. In his editorials Dr. Thein Maung on occasions wrote about the Irish problems, pointing out the gross injustice of the British Government, thus instilling in the breasts of the Burmese the idea of the liberation and independence of Burma.

Under the slogan of "Occidental culture has failed: our hope lies in the East," the paper pointed out the path to be followed, by giving a detailed description of the real conditions prevailing in Japan, particularly, in the field of economics, Dr. Thein Maung pointed out the defects of British economy and emphasized the necessity of reorganizing Burmese economics along the lines of the Japanese system.

The British Government could not be expected to ignore the tone of the paper, and consequently the paper was fined a sum of 8,000 rupees, and on three occasions some of the staff were subjected to corporal punishment. Not only confining his activities to the field of writing alone, Dr. Thein Maung, by his own wish became the President of the Japan-Burma Society and advocated the necessity of more friendly relationships between the two countries.

Resembled Saigo

Dr. Thein Maung stutters by habit, but this very defect in his speech gives his character an air of amiability, and moreover his physical resemblance to Takamori Saigo, the great Japanese statesman of the early Meiji Era, endears him to resident Japanese who call him by the affectionate nickname of 'Saigo San.'

After he had graduated from the University of Rangoon, Dr. Thein Maung wished to specialize in economics, but meeting with stiff opposition from his father, he was obliged to enroll at the medical college in the University of Calcutta. However, being unable to give up his first passion, he studied medicine during the day and attended lectures on economics in the evening, thus complying both with his father's wishes and his own desires. It was sheer will power on his part that carried him through the arduous work the double course exacted from him.

Later on, an opportunity to test his strong will-power presented itself. There had been a tendency for an anti-Japanese currency movement among some of the Chinese merchants in Burma, and by 1939, the movement had become so virulent that he found it expedient to counter-act it by organizing the Burma Trade Union as well as with his editorials advocating the use of Japanese currency. The Japanese merchants greatly benefitted by his help. There was a slight lull in the boycotting movement about November of the same year, and seizing the opportunity, he paid a visit to Japan. Upon viewing the conditions in Japan with his own eyes, and having strengthened his confidence in the correctness of his views, he entrenched himself in his papers and continued, until the outbreak of the present war, the anti-British and pro-Japanese propaganda.

Statesman and Writer

He is a statesman as well as a writer; and although statesmen are not very highly esteemed in Burma, there is no one in Burma who talks derogatorily of Dr. Thein Maung. It may be that his honesty leaves no room for gossips. At the time of the strike at Yenangyuang, he was Minister of Commerce and Industry under the Premiership of Dr. Ba Maw. As soon as he heard that the strikers were coming to Rangoon, he hurried to Mandalay and asked for an interview with the strikers. The strikers thought that the Minister had come down to suppress them, but to their surprise they were kindly encouraged and advised as to how they should negotiate with the Government authorities. It is reported that this behavior of the Minister caused the dissolution of the Ba Maw Ministry.

On April 16, 1939, New Year's Day in Burma, three young men sat breakfasting with Dr. Thein Maung. They consulted him about their desire to start a new political movement. He encouraged them, saying, "As I am connected with the People's Party, I cannot possibly join your movement. But you, young people, should go ahead with the organization of the movement at any cost. Burma is behind other nations in most things, and it must be the aim of the young people to push her ahead to the level with the rest of the world."

It was the conversation which took place at that time that gave birth to the organization of the Thakin Party. Dr. Thein Maung has had no connection with that party at any time; in fact, he was not infrequently in opposition to the Party, but though they looked at various problems from different angles, he has always recognized the right thing for what it was. That is another reason why he is even now greatly respected by the former members of the now defunct Thakin Party and others.

In a Temple School in Burma

Reared in the shadow of temples and pagodas, the children of Burma are often called "temple children." The temples of Burma are also schools for the children. The picture here shows a typical classroom scene. In the background is the famous Sleeping Buddha of Burma.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Nanking Chief Hails End of Concessions

(Continued From Page 1)

good understanding of the spirit in which Japan helped our country. If the people in China fail to do so, we will not only be playing false o Japan, but we will also be unable to gain an idea of the direction in which we should exert ourselves in the future.

"The War of Greater East Asia is the key to the rise of the race of Greater East Asia. American and British influence has swept across the whole world in the past 100 years. In East Asia it has been dealt a severe blow by friendly Japan in the war which has now entered on a decisive stage. We are confident of victory in the war. We have a firm conviction that the way to victory is for the entire race of Greater East Asia to unite.

"Japan has assumed heaviest responsibilities and is fighting in the foremost lines. We are under a duty to unite and forge ahead. There is a universal desire on the part of the race of Greater East Asia to live together with Japan. There is also a desire to die together with Japan. This means that they are ready to pay the price for living together with Japan.

War Also Constructive

"A war is destructive. It also is constructive. Our war has been destructive in the sense that it has eliminated the evil American and British influence. Our war has been constructive in the sense that Japan has been upholding the idea of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The most important thing to be done by us in the War of Greater East Asia is to unite the race of East Asia and to concentrate it on the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The food problem of Shanghai has changed since the outbreak of the European war and of the War of Greater East Asia. Foreign rice and cotton no longer are available in the place. The residents of the city have come to the realization that Shanghai and the interior of China are an indivisible entity.

"Another thing to be noted particularly is that Shanghai has provided harbor to people involved in civil wars because of the special areas called concessions there were within the city. For many years Shanghai has thrived whenever a civil war broke out in the interior of China. It no longer could hope to thrive on a rebellion in the remote parts of the country. The residents of Shanghai are keen for sharing in the joys and sorrows of the residents in other parts of the country.

Planned Economy

"The secret of wartime economy is to practice planned economy. We are consuming great quantities of materials for the good of the State and for victory in the war. This necessitates us to increase our production. The most urgent thing is for us to increase industrial output to an extent that will enable us to wage a protracted war with success. The Government will guarantee the living of the producers and protect their capital as long as they contribute to the State so as to make victory in the war possible. Speculation and hoarding are the enemies of the State and victory in the war. These things will be suppressed.

"In conclusion, I have great hope that the residents of Shanghai will cut down their living expenses and save as much as they can. I want them to concentrate their energies on the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia."

Present Arms!

A squad of Burmese volunteers presenting arms to their commander.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

Burma Cadets Pay Homage at Shrines; Call at War Office

The party of 30 Burmese military cadets who arrived here Friday visited the Yasukuni Shrine Saturday morning and offered their silent prayers to the war dead deified at the shrine. In the afternoon the party called at the War Ministry where they were welcomed by War Vice-Minister Kyoji Tominaga who gave them kindly advice, pointing out that the first and foremost objective of their study in Japan should be to serve their own country as well as to contribute to the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and that they should do their very best to understand thoroughly the Japanese spirit. After reporting their arrival to General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, and Major-General Kenryo Sato, Chief of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, the party paid homage at the Meiji Shrine. Yesterday all the members of the party entered the Military Academy.

Freedom of Burma Hailed by Sawada

(Continued From Page 1)

"Thus, the construction of Greater East Asia on an ethical basis is now making satisfactory progress. When we think of all these satisfactory and most felicitous state of affairs, our sympathy goes out to the sorry plight into which our neighbor India is now thrown, and I cannot help but earnestly hope that the Indian people will speedily regain their independence from the British fetters and exploitation, so that they will be in a position not only to secure their own happiness and prosperity but also to make contributions to the New World Order.

"Considering the circumstances leading up to the present independence of Burma and the principle of its founding, the relationship between Japan and Burma is not that of a stranger but is that of the parent and son, or brothers and sisters. The two nations are not tied by the fickle bond of materialism as is the case with Britain and the United States but are bound together by unshakable ethical ties, pledging each other to prosecute the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion hand-in-hand and to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is an inexorable spiritual bond based on ethics between the two.

To Cooperate Fully

"The Japan-Burmese Treaty of Alliance signed today is in recognition of the independence of Burma which was historically born today, and promises to respect one another's severeignty and independence, as well as cooperate for the successful conclusion of the Pacific War and the successful construction of the Co-Prosperity Orbit. In short, the two nations have been tied soul to soul, heart to heart.

"There is no sword which can strike justice. Japan is fighting the War of Greater East Asia for the great ideal of the emancipation of Greater East Asia, its happiness and prosperity and for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere on an ethical basis with the ultimate object of contributing to a New World Order. There is not the slightest doubt but that ultimate victory will be ours. Looking forward to the laurels of ultimate victory and with infallible faith in our final victory, we shall prosecute the war to a successful conclusion."

British Aircraft Carrier Damaged

A British aircraft carrier of the Illustrious class, which took part in the anti-Axis Sicilian campaign, was seriously damaged and is on its way to Gibraltar in tow and under escort of powerful destroyers, according to a D.N.B. report to Domei. The Illustrious class aircraft carrier was completed in 1939 and displaces 23,000 tons.

Burma's History Is Record Of British Greed, Avarice

Burmese Were Well Advanced in Education, Agriculture and Mining and Were Fit to Rule Themselves Even Before Britain Stepped In

Burma lies between two of the most densely populated countries of the world—India and China. Ever since November 4, 1885, when the British Expeditionary Force crossed the Burmese frontier, what native development there was in progress until then, was curbed and restricted solely for the benefit of British interests. By the end of the month, Burma's Thebaw, inconveniently disagreeable to the British, was deported to India. And thus, the guile of Britain scored one more triumph over another helpless and peaceful kingdom of the world.

On January 1st of the following year, Britain, with the unfaultering solemnity that is peculiarly hers, shamelessly proclaimed her annexation of Burma. From that day on till the final obliteration of the Union Jack over the soil of Burma, England has been openly conducting wholesale exploitation of Burma's riches. What developments, if any, that can be credited to British rule have, incidentally, been directed along lines remarkably coincidental with those of the selfish requirements of the Briton. And with due British efficiency, even the dire necessities of the Burmese have been carefully neglected.

Wealth Was Confiscated

Singularly enough, to the Britisher any resource of the world that is not under his control, and not for his sole enjoyment, seems to be an unforgivable waste. Hence, although for centuries Burma has been carrying on friendly transactions with her neighboring countries, it remained for the British to confiscate the treasures of Burma from their rightful owners, for their own ends. Unable to enact peaceful exchange of raw materials with other nations, Britain has practised and perfected her policy of acquiring them by force of arms. In the technique of subjugating nations which cannot meet her on her own terms of destructive superiority, Britain is in a class by herself.

It can hardly be supposed that the tactful Britons were unaware of the potentialities of Burma, prior to their annexation and that Burma could have developed herself without the aid of Britain. Since the annexation the British have not only failed to develop Burma, but have done everything in her power to hinder the growth of the nation.

An Advanced Nation

Besides being possessed of all the natural resources of an indepen dent nation, there was little to teach the Burmese in the art of self-help. The Burmese, even before they ever heard of England, were well advanced in the many branches of agriculture and mineralogy. Schools have been numerous in the whole of Burma, every village having its hpoobyi-kyaung or monastery, which also undertook efficiently the education of the people. And due to their great number, the percentage of illiterates in Burma has always been small. Although the British authorities have established some schools, they have done very little towards elevating the already high standards of the Burmese. Educational statistics of Burma compare favorably with those of many portions of Europe. Their social standards have been such, that unlike backward countries, the Burmese women have enjoyed maximum freedom and equality, and are industrious and seem to be more business-like then the men.

As a whole the Burmese are characterized by cleanliness, sense of honor and a love of sport, and if left to their own methods of development can no doubt acquire standards no Britisher can hope to 'teach' them.

Now after almost 60 years of suffering and humble restraint under British rule, the just arms of Japan have reached out and loosened the Burmese rung in the ladder with which England had hoped to climb to her goal of world domination. Having regained her freedom, Burma is once again liberated to pursue the ambitions of an independent nation. She is once more able to continue with the development of her natural riches, her arts and the enlightment of her people; and contribute immensely to the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, of which she is one.

BURMESE FREEDOM GLADDENS FILIPINOS

Is First Step to Free E. Asia, Laurel Says

Domei

MANILA, August 1.—"With the granting of independence to Burma Japan has taken the first step toward liberating the oppressed and exploited nations of East Asia in accordance with her avowed objectives in waging the current War of Greater East Asia," declared Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Interior and concurrently president of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee.

Mr. Laurel continued: "I cannot but rejoice and feel very happy over this unprecedented action of the great Japanese Empire. I am sure my people share my boundless joy on this historic occasion." Japan pursues her policies not by word of mouth but by deeds, the Filipino leader declared, stating, "this should further strengthen the confidence of all Asiatic peoples in Japan which is waging the present struggle not only for the liberation of the Asiatic peoples but with a view to integrating and uniting sister countries having community interests and community of faith."

Mr. Laurel went on: "No matter how far the enemy propaganda goes in debasing Nippon's motive in the present conflict Japan stands revealed as the true redeemer and benefactor of the exploited peoples of the orient who are more than ever determined to rally behind her banners for the ultimate realization of her glorious ideal."

Stating that after Burma's independence that of the Philippines will soon follow, Laurel concluded: "We are confidently looking forward to the day when we ourselves will be granted the priceless freedom. Granting of Burmese independence brings that much awaited day nearer and nearer to us."

Ba Maw Appoints Cabinet Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

Preparatory Committee as its duty was completed. He then convoked the National Construction Council.

The National Construction Council is composed of the 25 members of the Independence Preparatory Committee. The Council met at 11 a.m. with Prime Minister Ba Maw in the chair, and in the presence of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces and other Japanese officials, Prime Minister Ba Maw declared the independence of Burma in the name of 16,000,000 Burmese. Thus the historic development in Greater East Asia took place at 11:30 a.m. today.

The declaration of Independence was then read by Bandoola U Sein. It was broadcast throughout the country.

The National Construction Council examined and approved the basic law concerning the structure of the State drafted by the Independence Preparatory Committee. The basic law will be the temporary Constitution to regulate the administration of Burma until the adoption of a formal Constitution.

Prime Minister Ba Maw was then formally recommended as Head of the State. He solemnly pledged to fill this post.

Thus fulfilling its mission, the National Construction Council was dissolved at noon and Burma became an independent nation, marking a new historic step in Greater East Asia.

OFFICE OF EMBASSY IS OPENED IN CANTON

Consul General to Hold Post Of Director General of Office Concurrently

Domei

CANTON, August 1.—With all preparations completed, the Japanese Ambassadorial Office in Canton was formally opened here today.

The Japanese Consul-General here will hold the post of Director-General of the new Ambassadorial Office concurrently. He will control all business affairs of the Ambassadorial Office. A General Affairs Department and an Economic Department will be established. Four sections will be attached to the General Affairs Department, namely, the General Affairs Section the Administrative Section, the Cultural Section and the Information Section.

Within the Economic Department, three sections will be established, including the Financing Section the Industrial Section and the Communications Section.

Statement Is Issued

The Japanese Consulate General here issued an informal statement concerning the significance and function of the new office as follows:

The present decision of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs to establish an Ambassadorial Office in Canton is naturally based on the judgement that the new relationship between Japan and China necessitates strengthening of the field offices of the Japanese Government in South China regions. The growing importance of South China demands creation of such an office, and accordingly it will not only be a development to fill the present need but also a preparation for future requirements.

Branch of Nanking Embassy

Naturally under the circumstances, the Ambassadorial Office in Canton is to be considered as a branch of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking, and, at the same time, the supreme organ of the Japanese Government in South China to supercede all others, including the Consulates-General and Consulates. It will, in other words, function as a liaison organ existing between the Japanese Embassy in Nanking and the field offices in South China.

The Japanese Consulate-General in Amoy will come under the jurisdiction of the new office in Canton.

An ambassadorial counsellor detailed from the Embassy in Nanking will be placed in charge of the new office in Canton, but pending the appointment of the right man for the position, the Consulate-General in Canton will take charge of the office. Staff personnel of the new office already has been tentatively decided, and the list is expected to be formally announced shortly.

Foreign Concession Given Back to China

(Continued From Page 1)

into consideration should occasion arise.

"I am confident that we shall not produce anything that will in any way reduce the administrative efficiency. The Shanghai Municipal Council has been renamed, but its Chairman and members are all in Shanghai. When necessary I should like to be allowed to seek your able counsel as it is my strong desire not to fall short of your expectations. Except those who have resigned, all other officials and employes of the defunct Municipal Council have remained at their posts. I pray that the administration of Greater Shanghai will make further strides, thereby contributing to the co-existence and co-prosperity of its several million citizens."

Burmese Premier Also Holds Post Of Head of State

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—With the complete attainment of Burmese independence this morning Dr. Ba Maw concurrently assumed the posts of Head of State and Prime Minister to take charge of all political affairs of the new nation. The Burmese state system has, beside administrative organs, a Privy Council to serve as an advisory organ to the Head of State. The various members of the Cabinet and Privy Council were appointed by Head of State Ba Maw at 2 p.m. today. According to the announced list, Head of State Ba Maw concurrently assumed the position of Prime Minister becoming truly the center of reborn Burma's ruling power. As Head of State he has judiciary and legislative power as well as power to appoint Cabinet members and Privy Council Advisors, and is also the supreme commander of the armed forces. As Prime Minister he will deal with the whole work of administration. It is noted that because all these duties may make the Head of State's work overly heavy a full-time Deputy Premier has been appointed to the Cabinet to aid the Prime Minister in the management of internal affairs.

BURMA TO REGAIN ASSETS OF ENEMY

Japan Will Return All Without Compensation

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—With the acquisition of complete independence by Burma, the Japanese Government is expected to transfer to the Burmese Government all enemy assets in Burma without compensation, it was revealed.

The transfer is expected to be realized in the near future pending the completion of necessary preparations on the part of Burma.

The enemy assets to be handed over to Burma include all kinds of installations including rice polishing mills, oil refineries, sawing mills, industrial plants, mines, railways, telephone and telegraphic facilities, port and harbor facilities and others which served as vital mediums of British exploitation in Burma and which will hereafter serve as cardinal assets for Burmese economic activities.

Special significance is being attached to the forthcoming transfer of those enemy assets to the new Burmese Government as they will constitute an important material foundation for the future Japanese-Burmese cooperation in the present war.

With the exception of a selected few which will be offered for Japanese use during the war, all those enemy assets will be left to the free and unrestricted disposition by the Burmese side after the transfer, it is disclosed.

SAWADA IS FIRST ENVOY

Other Appointments to Embassy in Burma Also Made

Ambassador Renzo Sawada, who is now visiting Burma, was formally appointed the first Japanese Ambassador to Burma yesterday.

Embassy First Secretary and Consul-General Naokichi Kitazawa was appointed Councilor of the Embassy in Burma. Embassy First Secretary Kyuta Shimazu was appointed First Secretary of the Embassy, and concurrently Consul-General at Rangoon.

Embassy Second Secretary Makoto Hirayanagi and Embassy Third Secretary Tetsuo Ban were also appointed staff members of the same Embassy.

Evatt Back in Canberra

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, July 30.—Australian Minister of External Affairs, Herbert V. Evatt, returned to Canberra by air from London this afternoon.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1943

The Birth of New Burma

A new nation has been born! Burma, long a victim of British tyranny, has at last taken her rightful place among the nations of the world. It is not often that one is privileged to witness the stirring spectacle of a country emerging from bondage to a free and glorious estate, but in the inauguration of the independent Government of Burma yesterday, the world has been treated to the inspiring sight of one such rare historical occurrence. On this memorable occasion the people of Japan, proud of having been able to help contribute to this happy development, rejoice with the people of Burma and speed their heartiest congratulations and good wishes to the newly born nation.

Yesterday proved to be a doubly memorable day, for the Government of Burma not only proclaimed its independence. It also took the momentous step of declaring war upon the United States and the British Empire and of entering into an intimate alliance with Japan. It was a most fitting step, for it is obvious that if Burma's independence is to be made permanently secure, the joint efforts of all the Asiatic peoples who are menaced by Anglo-American power must be marshalled to destroy this common enemy and to establish a new order of peace and opportunity in East Asia. The Treaty of Alliance signed yesterday at Rangoon by Prime Minister Ba Maw and Ambassador Renzo Sawada, Japan's new plenipotentiary in Burma, will contribute materially to this end. Providing for the closest political, economic, and military cooperation between the two nations, it will speed the successful conclusion of the war and the joint construction of a permanent structure for Greater East Asia.

These history-making events of yesterday demonstrate most emphatically how Japan's aim in waging the War of Greater East Asia is rapidly being translated into concrete results. Burma's attainment of independence also manifests better than anything else the beneficence of Japan's exemplary policy of facilitating every nation to find its rightful and deserved place in the world.

At the same time, full credit must be accorded to the people of Burma for having proved so quickly their practical ability to assume the duties and responsibilities required of an independent nation. By their courageous cooperation with the Japanese expeditionary forces in driving the British oppressors from their country and by their constructive patriotism in seeking to secure their independence through strengthening their ties of collaboration with Japan as the one nation which could give them essential aid, the people of Burma have well earned the independence which they have now attained. Japan on her part considers it a welcome privilege to extend her utmost cooperation to Burma and to march shoulder to shoulder with her as with China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, French Indo-China, and the rest of East Asia toward the speedy consummation of their common goal of a New Order in Greater East Asia.

In the light of these facts, what grounds can there be for the astounding assertion of the Anglo-American leaders that Japan is aiming at the domination of the world? Do not the patent facts eloquently and conclusively refute the enemy's empty accusations? Does not the attitude of the people of Burma reaffirm the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people of East Asia are convinced that their road to emancipation and rehabilitation lies through further strengthening their ties of cooperation with Japan?

Ever since the outbreak of the present war, the Anglo-American propagandists have been seeking every opportunity to inveigle the world into believing that this is a war of liberation and that they are the liberators who will dispense liberty and justice to any people who will submit to them. This is a war of liberation, it is true. In that, the British and the Americans are right. But as to their claim that they are the liberators, nothing could be a greater mockery of the truth! It is Japan who is the liberator, who is bringing liberty and justice and a new opportunity to all the oppressed peoples of East Asia!

Only a comparison between the actual deeds of Japan and of the United States and Britain is needed to show where each stands. On the one hand is India, undisguisedly a British satrapy, and the puppet countries of Western Asia and Africa like Iran, Iraq, Arabia, Syria, and Egypt, all under British domination. For many years these countries have been struggling for independence, but with what avail! Britain never has and never will grant complete independence to any of these countries, for she cannot afford to do so. Imperial Britain can survive only on the lifeblood of these dominated peoples.

On the one hand also was the Philippines, conceived of by the former American rulers only as a producer of tropical products to satiate their greed and as a base for their aggressive interference throughout East Asia. The much publicized American promise of eventual independence, contrived through the rawest sort of political chicanery, was obviously never meant to be carried out and so hedged that it never could be carried out. On the same hand was China, subjected for a hundred years to the humiliating institutions established by the unequal treaties which had been forced upon her at the point of the bayonet by the greedy exploiters of Britain and America.

From this picture, it is clear that the Anglo-American imperialists never could conceive of the peoples of Asia as their equals. On the contrary, they have instinctively felt that the peoples of Asia were meant for them to exploit. They were convinced that the preservation of their own interests demanded the maintenance of the status quo in those regions which were under their control before the outbreak of the present war. That is why they are making such frantic efforts now to reconquer these regions and to return to colonial bondage the peoples whom Japan has delivered from their hands. Yet the British and the Americans have the brazen effrontery to pretend to be liberators!

In impressive contrast on the other hand stand the actions of Japan. Through her epoch-making initiative, Japan has helped Burma, a former British possession, achieve full-fledged independent nationhood. The same process is even now being extended to the Philippines, which will soon find complete independence through Japanese help where long-standing American promises had been of no avail. China has also recently realized her century-old aspirations for the recovery of the foreign concessions and the eradication of the other despicable remnants of Anglo-American imperialism. In all these developments which are altering the face of the world, it is Japan which is playing the decisive role.

These momentous changes are intensifying the unwavering solidarity which has been achieved among the one billion peoples of East Asia. Ultimate and complete victory in the current war must go to the side of this unprecedented solidarity, for it is a solidarity born of destiny to create a fair and just World Order which will advance the progress of mankind.

In its epitomizing of this historical process lies the epochal significance of the birth of New Burma!

A Year Ago Today

August 2, 1942

Two hundred and twenty-one Chungking troops were killed in the five-day offensive leading to the capture today of Sungyang-hsien, strategic town situated at the estuary of the Wu River, in southwestern Chekiang Province.

* * *

Notwithstanding all her enormous national wealth, the United States is threatened with inflation at no distant date due to the rapid increase in her war expenditures, amounting to $160,000,000 a day, and threatening to exceed $77,000,000,000 in total by the end of June 1943. Of the enormous amount, more than one-half is to be expended on various matters having direct bearings on America's military operations on various war fronts.

* * *

Pointing out that the Sikhs will support the Indian National Congress Party's non-obedience movement, Tara Singh, leader of the Sikhs, declared today that no Sikh would oppose the National Congress movement in order to attain complete independence for India. Simultaneously, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party, said it would be a gross mistake for Britain to think that India would be thrown into a chaos should Britain withdraw its rule from India.

* * *

The Anglo-American camp has been thrown into utter confusion, not necessarily because of their war reverses on all fronts, but because there have arisen recently many hitches and misunderstandings between the war activities of the United States and Britain. The so-called Anglo-American joint war action will prove a genuine fake when its inside working is surveyed.

PACIFICATION DRIVES IN CHINA WIN SUPPORT OF INHABITANTS

Yuan Shu Charged With Creation of Model Zones in Kiangsu—Much Progress Noted

(From the Toa)

Part II

The pacification work has continued to make favorable progress and its scope has been steadily extended. Now the fertile areas in Kiangsu province south of the Yangtze, equivalent to Shikoku in size, have been completely pacified into model peace zones.

As the rural pacification work makes favorable progress, the political power of the National Government increases. It also diminishes the districts under guard by the Japanese Army, so that the Japanese troops thus released from guard duty can be employed elsewhere to tighten pressure on Chungking or America and Britain. The success of the rural pacification work has, therefore, an important bearing on the settlement of the China Affair, to say nothing of enhancing the fighting strength of Japan and China through the provision of the ampler supplies of materials.

The pacification work in the Chinkiang area (embracing Chinkianghsien, Tanyanghsien and a part of Chintanhsien, with a total area of 2,000 square kilometers) and the fourth Soochow area (western part of Wushih district and the southern part of Wuchinhsien, with an aggregate area of over 1,000 square kilometers) began from March 10, this year. In view of the fact that it came after the National Government's entry into the war and Japan's adoption of her new China policy, Japan is cooperating in the mopping up of hostile troops exclusively, leaving political and public welfare works in Chinese hands.

Yuan Shu in Charge

Yuan Shu, Chief of the Education Department of Kiangsu province, a young man of 34, is in charge of the work in these zones. With 1,000 National Government troops, 900 members of the local peace preservation corps and 1,900 police officials under his orders, he is pushing his pacification work vigorously.

The hostile troops within these zones consisted of the remnants of the New Fourth Army. They were poorly equipped so that the work of mopping them up was gone through in a very short time. At present, the political and public welfare works are being pushed forward energetically. These areas are of peculiar importance in that they form the artery connecting Shanghai and Soochow with Nanking.

All kinds of pacification work are being carried on actively on Chinese initiative, though with the very valuable cooperation of the Japanese troops on the spot. The magnanimity shown by the Imperial Forces in leaving everything except guard duty in the Chinese hands is highly appreciated by the Chinese authorities concerned. The Japanese troops are as enthusiastic over the rural pacification work as before the announcement of Japan's new China policy, because they are firmly persuaded that its success is important for strengthening the political power of the National Government and for expediting victory in the War of Greater East Asia.

When the rural pacification work was first set afoot on July 1, 1941, in a district on the Yangtze, some people were honestly doubtful of its successful consummation, but, in spite of these misgivings, the work has been pushed forward with vigor and success.

The National Government is devoted to the policy of cultivating the collective fighting power and increasing productivity so that China's mission as a supply base may be fulfilled successfully. How this policy is being carried can be gathered from conditions prevailing within the pacification areas. Within two years after the initiation of rural pacification, important zones covering the major part of Kiangsu province south of the Yangtze and the northern part of Chekiang province have been completely pacified and it is now confidently believed that pacification work can be extended with equal success to all important areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government.

Maintenance of Peace Essential

The maintenance of perfect peace and order is essential to the construction work of all kinds. In Changshu district, where the work has been remarkably successful, the local peace preservation corps and police force are in charge of the maintenance of peace and order. Civilian vigilante organizations are also formed, the smallest unit consisting of 100 to 200 members. Of a total population of the district, amounting to 960,000, some 160,000 are members of these organizations.

Due to the perfect working of this vigilante system, peace and order has been restored to such an extent that it is said that not a single case of robbery is reported and that the cooperation of the Japanese troops can now be dispensed with.

In this and other model peace zones, the New People's Movement is being pushed forward by the Kuomintang to inculcate the right wartime spirit in the public mind. In the Soochow area, a campaign for the contribution of warplanes has recently been launched, and it has met with so hearty a response from 6,000,000 inhabitants that it is expected that "patriotic" planes built with 1,000,000 yuan subscriptions will be contributed to the National Government shortly.

At the start of the rural pacification campaign, Wang Ching-wei mentioned the restoration of peace and the improvement of livelihood as its main objectives. Without the restoration of peace, there can be no security of living, nor can there be the restoration of peace without the security of public living. These two things are closely correlated and the attainment of these objectives depends on the economic development of the model peace zones.

Rich District

The model peace zones south of the Yangtze, with Shanghai, a big consuming center, and Wusih, the second biggest industrial city in Central China, within them, constitute a rich purlieu for Greater Shanghai. Now that military and political pacification works have been completed, the economic phases of the work naturally will claim the largest share of future attention.

With the progress of the rural pacification work, reforms have been effected of the old financial system in many respects. Prior to the initiation of the work, the New Fourth Army and Chungking's "Loyal National Salvation" Army, whose influences were dominant, set up a local regime and collected taxes of above a dozen different kinds. Peace was then so disturbed that it was difficult for landowners to collect farm-rents from their tenants directly. This gave rise to a new system under which officials undertook the collection of both the land tax and farm-rents. The local government office dispatched tax collectors and armed police officials for the collection of farm-rents from tenant farmers. From the farm-rents thus collected, the government office deducted the land tax and collection fees, handing the balance over to the landowners concerned.

This system was certainly abnormal. Its chief evil lay where it treated indiscriminately farm-rents in private economy and the land tax in public economy. There were cases where defaulters of farm-rents were arrested as defaulters of the land tax. This system was not welcomed by tenant farmers, of course, nor was it hailed enthusiatically by landowners, for the farm-rents were fixed very low by the government office, and high rates of collection fee were on the other hand arbitrarily imposed. The abolition of this system was a boon to the farming population. As the rural pacification work progressed, the various taxes imposed by the Chungking agents were adjusted and reduced.

Increased Production Plan

Inasmuch as the peace zones are chiefly agricultural, the increase of productive power refers necessarily to the increase of agricultural production of cotton as well as rice and wheat. For its increased production, the improvement of irrigation facilities, the supply of agricultural implements, the distribution of fertilizer and heavy oil are being taken vigorously in hand.

Li Shih-chun, a foremost worker for rural pacification, declared that the destiny of the peace movement hinges on the success of the rural pacification work. This work, which was started for the purpose of accelerating the restoration of general peace, has made good progress amidst the series of big events such as the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China's participation in the war, and Japan's adoption of the new China policy. Not only has it done much to increase the political power of the National Government but it has considerably consolidated the position of China as an important supply base in the War of Greater East Asia.

The rural pacification work which has already scored a remarkable success in the districts south of the Yangtze will be extended to the areas north of the River, to the Wu-Han district and to other regions so that perfect peace and order may be established all over China. The Chungking regime holds the steady progress of this work in particular dread.

There is an increasing demand for the pacification of Shanghai. Shanghai is the economic center of Central China, and the agricultural economy of Central China is closely linked to Shanghai. Should Shanghai be reorganized and its trade with all parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere be revived, the agricultural communities in Central China would have to link themselves closely to it. There can be no full cultivation of the fighting power of the real stability of public livelihood without the consummation of the pacification work of Shanghai.

(End)

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

***The Storm Breaks* (1921)**

(Continued)

We had been spoiling for a fight in Calcutta and the official notification therefore was thrice welcome to us.

The general opinion was in favour of an immediate reply to the official challenge. But our leader, Deshbandu Das, was cautious. He wanted time to take stock of his following in the province and to consult Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee.

Secret circulars were sent out at once to different parts of the province for a report as to the measure of public support that would be forthcoming if the Congress started open defiance of the official ban. In less than a week encouraging reports began to pour in from the districts.

Meeting Summoned

A meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee of Bengal was thereupon summoned behind closed doors towards the end of November to decide our course of action. This committee was a body of about 300 members representing the Congress organization of Bengal. By that time I had become a member of that body and I was able to participate in the deliberations. It was unanimously decided to start civil disobedience and in view of the state of emergency, all the powers of the committee were vested in its President, Deshbandhu Das—and he was further authorised to nominate his successors. Thus he was appointed the Congress Dictator for the Province—a procedure which was to be followed subsequently all over the country.

Contrary to the advice given by the younger hot-heads of the party who wanted to commence with a big demonstration, the leader decided to make a modest beginning. He wanted, he said, to work up the movement slowly and restrict the fight to a single clear issue. That issue was—would the Government take action if batches of five volunteers went out peacefully to hawk Khadi cloth—not in uniform as we had suggested, but in mufti? If they did so, then the public would regard the action of the Government as wholly arbitrary and unjustified and all sections would then rally to the support of the Congress.

Fight Begins

On this issue the fight began and I was put in charge of the campaign. My work as the Principal of the National College could not be continued and more so, because the students and some members of the staff were anxious to join the campaign. We issued an appeal for volunteers who would go out to defy the official ban and accept all the consequences. The response was discouraging. Apparently the public were still lukewarm and some stimulus was required to stir them up. The leader suggested that his son and his wife should go out as volunteers in order to set an example to others. We opposed the idea and especially on the ground that no lady should be permitted to go out as long as there was a single man left. But the leader was adamant in his decision. So the next day young Das, who was about the same age as myself—went out as the head of the volunteers and was at once taken to prison. There was an immediate change in the atmosphere and more volunteers began to enlist—but even that was not enough.

So the turn came for Mrs. Das. Accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Urmila Devi and another associate, Miss Suniti Devi, she went out at the head of the volunteers. When the news spread in the city that Mrs. Das and other ladies had been taken to prison, there was wild excitement. In utter indignation young and old, rich and poor began to pour in as volunteers. The authorities were alarmed and they converted the city into an armed camp. But our battle was half-won.

Indignation Spreads

Indignation was not confined to the public but spread within the ranks of the hitherto loyal police. At the police-station, as Mrs. Das stepped into the prison-van, to be conveyed to prison, numbers of police constables came up to her and vowed that they were going to resign their jobs the same day.

There was consternation in Government circles. No one knew at the time how far the contagion would spread. Orders were issued at once by the Government that the pay of police constables would be substantially increased. The same evening at a dinner party in Government House there was a sensation.

S. N. Mullick, a leading Liberal politician (who was afterwards a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India)—when he heard of Mrs. Das's arrest—left Government House immediately as a protest. So tense was the excitement that before midnight the Government had to order the release of Mrs. Das and her associates, and the public were given to understand that the arrests had been made through a mistake.

Thousands Join

From the next day thousands of students and factory-workers began to enlist as volunteers. Within a few days the two big prisons in the city were filled with political prisoners. Camp prisons were then opened but they too were filled in no time. The Government then resorted to drastic action. Orders were issued for the arrest of Deshbandu Das and his close associates, and by the evening of December 10 we were all in prison.

But these arrests acted as a further stimulus and as more people were arrested the prison administration became more unmanageable. Orders were given for the release of a large number of political prisoners but no one would leave the prison, and moreover, it was impossible to identify them. Sometimes they would be taken to the prison office on the pretext of being transferred to some other prison or of being interviewed by their relatives and there they would be set free. When this trick was discovered, no prisoner would leave his cell when called by a prison official. Prisoners were thereupon taken forcibly to the prison-gate and set at liberty.

Tactics Changed

Outside prison, tactics were changed. Arrests were stopped and orders were given that sticks and batons should be used freely by the police in dealing with crowds and demonstrators. In some cases demonstrators were removed in police vans to out-of-the-way places thirty miles from the city and there asked to walk back home. A liberal use was also made of the hose in order to give the demonstrators free cold baths in winter.

But it was clear to everybody that these makeshift arrangements and tactics would not do. The situation was going out of hand from the official point of view.

The novelty of the tactics employed by the Congress had nonplussed the Government. They could of course have made a reckless and ruthless use of force on a large scale to put down the movement as they did subsequently, but they were embarrassed by the presence of the Prince of Wales in India.

Engagement Cancelled

The Prince of Wales was due to arrive in Calcutta—the storm center of the 1921 movement—on December 24, and about a week before that, the Viceroy, Lord Reading, arrived there. The members of the Calcutta Bar had previously agreed to invite him to a banquet, as he was ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. But in view of the arrest of Deshbandhu Das, they cancelled the engagement.

The Government of India thus found themselves in an exceedingly difficult position as they met with opposition everywhere. In the first place, though the civil disobedience movement was strongest in Bengal, it was fairly strong throughout Upper India and no province was free from it.

In addition to this the Akali Movement in the Punjab, the no-tax campaign in the Midnapore District in Bengal, and the Moplah Rebellion in Malabar in South India intensified the crisis. Outside India, the Sinn Fein Movement in Ireland had been largely successful, a treaty with Great Britain having been signed on December 6, 1921.

Some months earlier, Afghanistan had entered into a treaty with Mustafa Kemal Pasha and this was followed by a treaty between Persia and Soviet Russia. In Egypt, the Nationalist Wafd Party of Syed Zaghlul Pasha was strong and active. Thus it was apparent that the entire Moslem world was combining against Great Britain and this had an inevitable reaction on the Moslems of India.

Offers Peace Terms

In these circumstances it was no surprise that the Government of Lord Reading should be anxious for a settlement with the Congress. A peacemaker was found in Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya, the veteran nationalist leader, who for reasons of his own, had kept away from the 1921 movement. He came to interview Deshbandhu Das in the Presidency Jail with a message from the Viceroy. The offer that he brought was that if the Congress agreed to call off the civil disobedience movement immediately, so that the Prince's visit would not be boycotted by the public, the Government would simultaneously withdraw the notification declaring Congress volunteers illegal and release all those who had been incarcerated thereunder. They would further summon a Round Table Conference of the representatives of the Government and the Congress to settle the future constitution of India.

Fruits of Wisdom

The less tenderness a man has in his nature the more he requires of others.—Rahel.

UNIQUE LIFE STORY OF BA MAW TRACED

Son of a Patriot, Burma's Leader Has Fought all His Life for Nation's Liberty

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma, head of the latest nation in Asia to gain independence from British tyranny, has had a stirring career during which he has exerted all his efforts to free his beloved country from the yoke of Anglo-Saxon imperialism, reports Domei from Rangoon. The following outline of Prime Minister Ba Maw's life is taken from this Domei report:

Head of State Ba Maw was born in 1891, the son of a Burmese patriot and a beautiful maiden having in her veins some Portuguese blood. Young Ba Maw spent his childhood under the loving care of his beautiful mother. Together with his elder brother he attended school but there he tended to isolate himself from his classmates and spent his time studying and thinking alone.

With his entry into college young Ba Maw quickly turned into a debate-loving scholar and developed into an unsurpassed patriot. At this time, before the start of World War I, the British Empire was at the height of its power and British power in Burma was showing fully the expertness of its deception and treachery. Thus to be a patriot at such a time meant that that man was a radical, a revolutionist. Young Ba Maw's school and other friends looked upon his turning into an anti-British fighter with surprise and some alarm but in his veins flowed the fiery blood of his patriot father and his majoring in English literature made still more solid his determination to follow in the footsteps of his parent.

Young Ba Maw had a great love for English literature but while reading through countless works and studying the thoughts carried by them came to realize that what he had learned and the British policy toward the various nations east of Suez contradicted each other. He realized that a fundamental contradiction existed between what he had been taught and the truth.

Conflict With Instructor

After his graduation from the English department of the University of Calcutta, young Ba Maw became an instructor at the Rangoon State College. But he did not pass his time in being merely an instructor. His anti-British blood swiftly came to attention through his arguments with a British instructor named Baldwin.

Young Ba Maw's first open anti-British act occurred on the campus of the college. Baldwin was a typical Englishman. For some time the British instructor had not regarded with favor this new instructor Ba Maw. And one day an argument arose between the two over some trivial thing, and Ba Maw after a furious half-hour argument quit the school. This incident did not stop here; it was reported in the Rangoon Times and became the topic of discussion throughout British society in Rangoon. The British in Rangoon began to talk and wonder about this man Ba Maw.

Two years later Ba Maw became an assistant at the Rangoon college and three years later was given the title of Doctor of Literature by the University of Calcutta. In 1918 he became lecturer on English literature at the University. For several years now he had lived peacefully with his mother, not showing much interest in politics.

Goes to Europe

In July, 1918, his mother died, and the faithful son has said that that was the saddest event of his whole life and that for two years afterward he dreamt about his mother almost every night. In 1920 he left for Europe to study, first going to England and then to France. He was given the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Bordeaux for his thesis "Mysticism in Buddhism." During his four years in Europe he studied with care the characteristics of the Europeans and the degree of their civilization.

Returning to his native land as a young lawyer, Ba Maw started practice. In 1926 he moved out into the political field and was elected a representative. Immediately after the elections Ba Maw married Kin Ma Ma. The wedding was held on April 5, 1926. Kin Ma Ma was 21 at the time.

At the time of World War I Burma sent many troops to Mesopotamia and France trusting in Britain's promise of self-rule if Burma cooperated with the British war effort. Burma believed Britain's word and sent men, money and materials, but soon found out what British promises were worth. With the end of the War the promise of self-rule given to India and Burma was ignored by Britain. What was given them instead was the empty declaration of 1918. By this the British once again brought internal conflicts to Burma, which for some time had been moving along united, effecting boycotts and other anti-British acts,